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Sixteen Pages

SWEEPING MOVE TO REDUCE ARMS, IS U. S. DEMAND

Make Kellogg Pact Key to
Armament Policy, Says
American Delegate

WILLING TO CONSIDER ANY REDUCTION PLAN

Britain Voices General Agree-
ment With Plan for Big
Cut in Naval Forces

GENEVA.—The speech delivered by Hugh S. Gibson, American delegate at the Preparatory Disarmament Commission, on April 22, left no doubt that the United States was prepared to give immediate effect to a starting point for a new agreement for sweeping reductions in naval armaments.

Mr. Gibson made an emphatic appeal for reductions in armaments which would relieve the burden of taxation and release human energies from the war machine. He lifted the controversy above purely technical considerations and placed it on the basis of the moral obligation to reduce armaments which arises from ratification of the pact.

The Kellogg Pact, said Mr. Gibson, offered an unprecedented opportunity for a new approach to the whole question of disarmament. It could remove the doubts and apprehensions which formerly were the great obstacle to reducing armaments. In the light of the pact there was no reason why the nations should not come to regard armaments as the relic of another age.

British Concurrence
Mr. Gibson gave detailed points on which, in the opinion of his Government, agreement might be reached at an early stage. From this it is clear that, although the United States has not departed from the view concerning the advantage of calculating tonnage by categories, it is prepared to give greater flexibility to this method according to the French suggestion of transferring a small percentage of tonnage from one category to another.

Other factors, such as age, unit of displacement, caliber of guns, might, according to Mr. Gibson, be considered in estimating equivalent tonnage.
Lord Cushendun, British delegate, declared himself in full agreement with the main ideas of Mr. Gibson's speech. No one, he said, could fail to be struck by its conciliatory and helpful tone. If Lord Cushendun adopted a noncommittal attitude to complete agreement on technical points, "there is nothing," he said, "in which I cannot express general agreement."
Lord Cushendun agreed that reductions, and not limitations only, should be applied to all classes of vessels. He hoped also that there would be reduction in the size of the categories covered by the Washington agreement. He stressed again the British desire for total abolition.

(Continued on Page 5, Column 4)

Chileans to Build Children's Theater to Avoid Bad Plays

Santiago Seeks to Insure
Wholesome Entertainment
for Young People

SANTIAGO, Chile (By U. P.)—Providing wholesome entertainment for children is a major object in the establishment of a Children's Theater which is to be constructed here. The building will be used for education and entertainment of children only. The Mayor of Santiago has signed a decree providing for the theater.

The Mayor's decree points out that, notwithstanding the modern censorship established over plays and motion pictures, parents cannot be sure that their children always will see the type of plays and "movies" designed to improve morals and character.

The average modern play, in the opinion of the Mayor, not only lacks in good taste and educational art, but in the majority of cases depicts robberies, disorders and the baser passions.

The Mayor believes it is the duty of society in general not only to guard children against all unwholesome impressions, but to endeavor to procure complete development of their mentality along the multiple activities of modern life. In order to put this theory into practice the Children's Theater will exhibit plays especially prepared for children.

The offerings will be derived from the works of the most proper Chilean authors, based on dignified and patriotic motives, historic episodes and narratives tending to develop a love in the child for wholesome things.

In order that needy as well as wealthy children may attend the theater and enjoy its benefits, the municipality will furnish an occasional free show.

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Harkness Starts Fund for School Endowment

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
Pottstown, Pa.
A GIFT of \$250,000 toward an endowment fund to increase teachers' salaries has been made to the Hill School for Boys by Edward W. Harkness, philanthropist. It was announced here by James Wendell, headmaster.

The gift provides that the school shall raise an additional \$1,750,000. Mr. Wendell said, adding that \$1,000,000 of the latter sum already is pledged by alumni and friends. Mr. Harkness' recent benefactions total nearly \$15,000,000, the largest of which was a gift of \$11,300,000 to Harvard University.

It Looks Easy— Enough Buyers Is the Answer

Economists Point Out Business
Cannot Be Anything
but Prosperous

The need for an engineered prosperity grows clearer if labor and capital are to be satisfactorily employed. Herbert Hoover has pledged his Administration to put the new economics into practice.

An authorized exposition of a portion of his general plan for stabilizing prosperity was presented to the conference of Governors at New Orleans last week. By Mr. Hoover, former Governor of Maine, who explained that the economic foundations of this policy, and specific ways of applying it, are detailed in "The Road to Plenty," by William Trufant Foster, director of the Pollak Foundation for Economic Research, and Waddill Catchings, New York banker.

These keen analysts have now written 18 articles for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR. The fourth appears today, and will be followed by others, one every other day.

By WILLIAM T. FOSTER and
WADDILL CATCHINGS
Let us tear a page from the Primer of Economics:

Question: What makes a higher standard of living?
Answer: Increased consumption of the products of labor.

Question: Yes, that is all.
Question: How, then, can we bring about increased consumption?
Answer: By increasing the buying power of consumers at the right rate.

Question: But if we do that, how can business ever be anything but prosperous?
Answer: It can't.
Too simple a theory, this seems to many people. "Modern business," they say, "is exceedingly complicated, and its troubles spring from numerous sources. Any single-cause explanation of prosperity must be inadequate. If business is to stay good, many requirements must be met."

That is true. Our point is that all the other requirements are sure to be satisfied if business has enough consumer buyers, and reasonable assurance that it will continue to have enough.
We mean enough buyers to take away the finished product of industry, as a whole, without a fall in the general price-level. That qualification should be kept in view throughout this series of articles. We do not mean enough buyers for the entire output of mah-jongg sets, or phonographs, or any other one of the thousands of items in the census of manufactures.

Consumers Rule the Market
When consumers spend just enough money, business proceeds steadily on a stable commodity price-level. Then finished goods are used up as rapidly as they are ready for use; and that is enough to bring about production on a larger scale. When, however, as in the present case, the flow of money into consumer markets is more than enough to take away available supplies at current prices, the price-level rises and business rushes forward.

In short, to move commodities year after year, as they must be moved if production is to be sustained, enough money must be spent by consumers, and not much more than enough, to match all the commodities, dollar for dollar. Otherwise, (Continued on Page 13, Column 7)

Finnish President Dissolves Chamber

Refusal to Raise Pay of State
Servants Is Styled "Cata-
strophe" by Premier

By WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
HELSINGFORS, Finland.—The President, Dr. Lauri Relander, has dissolved Parliament and a new election is fixed for July 1, the incoming Legislature assembling one month later. After a six hours' debate the question of raising the pay of Finnish employees, the proposal of the Farmers' Party which reduces the appropriation to 3,500,000 marks, was approved. It increases the teachers' salaries only.

The refusal to raise the pay of state servants, which has been on the political horizon for many years, was deemed by the Prime Minister, Oskari Mantere, as "a catastrophe for Finnish political life resulting in lowered competency and in the emigration abroad of the best Finnish talent."

Today a Welter of Tumble-Down Shacks—Tomorrow This Magnificent Square



AS THE MEMORIAL PLAZA AT ST. LOUIS WILL LOOK
Around the Great Open Space, With its Fountains and Arch, Cluster the Monumental Structures, Some Built, Others to Come. Among the Former Are the City Courts Building (the Square Tower-Like Structure on Twelfth Boulevard Overlooking the Plaza, on the Right) and, Immediately Back of It, the Graceful 32-Story Bell Telephone Building. Below the Courts Building Is the City Hall, and Next Below, the Municipal Court Building. At the Left Background Looms the Lofty Terraced Structure of the Missouri Pacific Railway Building. In the Center Foreground, Overlooking Fifteenth Boulevard, Is the Widespread Form of the Projected Auditorium. On the Extreme Left, a Portion of the Public Library Can Be Seen.

SEIZED LIQUORS GETTING WORSE, CHEMIST SHOWS

T.N.T. Base, Wood Alcohol
and Kerosene Included
in Ingredients Used

Analysis of 1975 samples of liquor captured from bootleggers in Massachusetts during the last three months shows more than 5 per cent contained wood alcohol, with many others holding impure substances and the samples as a whole the "worst ever seen by the department." It is declared in a report by Hermann C. Lythgoe, Massachusetts state chemist. Entirely exclusive of the samples containing wood alcohol, according to Mr. Lythgoe, others, classified as "peculiar samples," contained materials ranging from kerosene to toluene, from which T.N.T. is made. Listing these "peculiar samples" of so-called liquor, Mr. Lythgoe showed that among them five were composed of completely denatured alcohol, three of diluted and clarified denatured alcohol, two were flavored with anise oil and one with kerosene oil. Two contained a commercial antiseptic while one consisted entirely of glycerine. One sample, he continued, contained 40 per cent by volume of toluene, and another 60 per cent by volume. Still another contained 10 per cent of alcohol together with a large quantity of blue coloring matter.

Sale of Liquor on Leviathan Protested by W. C. T. U. Head

CHICAGO (AP)—Mrs. Ella A. Boole, president of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, has sent the United States Lines, Inc., a protest against the sale of liquor aboard the Leviathan.

Coupled with the name of the lines, the provision for the sale of intoxicants would be a blow at prohibition itself and contribute to the violation of the law at the letter stated. "In view of the statement of your executive vice-president that you will not expect to make money out of the sale of intoxicants, we earnestly urge that you consider the comfort and well-being of that large class of travelers who prefer to travel on ships where no liquor is sold," Mrs. Boole's statement concluded.

GEN. LORD RESIGNS AS BUDGET DIRECTOR

In Charge of Bureau Since
Dawes Retired in 1922

WASHINGTON (AP)—Brigadier-General Herbert M. Lord, the director of the budget, has decided to retire before the beginning of another year's labor. The Government fiscal year ends June 30.

At the request of Mr. Hoover, General Lord withdrew his resignation when the new administration came in March 4, but he has informed the President of his desire to return to the business world after seven years as the director of the nation's financial program.

General Lord took over the newly organized budget bureau in 1922. He was the second director, succeeding Brigadier-General Dawes, the newly appointed Ambassador to Great Britain. General Dawes was called to organize and head the bureau by the late President Harding.

POLICE ARREST ALLEGED TURKISH COMMUNISTS

CONSTANTINOPLE (AP)—The police have arrested 22 alleged Turkish Communists in Smyrna and Stamboul charging them with spreading propaganda.

Various letters and manifestos were found on those arrested, indicating, police said, that foreign interests were attempting to disseminate Communism in Turkey.

Piedmont Area of the Carolinas Wakens to New Period in South

Descendants of Hardy Pioneers Quit Log Cabins to
Live in Mill Towns—Drop Ax and Grub Hoe
for Whirring Spindles in Cotton Mills

By RICHARD L. STROUT
GREENSBORO, N. C.—With their long squirrel rifles at the ready, the leather-stockinged pioneers from Pennsylvania and Virginia ranged down the Appalachians and settled the Piedmont region of the Carolinas. Piedmont means foot-hill, and the territory is an area of rolling country which lies between the Blue Ridge mountains on the west, and the sand hill region and coastal plain on the east, running down to the Atlantic.

Down on the coast, Sir Walter Raleigh tried to settle the ill-fated Roanoke colony, but Piedmont was destined to be settled from the hinterland, not the sea. They were English, so-called "Scotch-Irish," those first settlers, with an admixture of German who had come over to find a home in the New World and now were pushing the frontier back.

Direct immigration from England stopped in 1760. Some of those pioneers settled in the mountains of Tennessee and the Carolinas, and their descendants are there to this day. Successive waves of immigration washed past these mountain fastnesses, and left them undisturbed. In some cases only recently have they come out of their communities, as civilization pushed its hard-surfaced roads to their door, and thrust factories, gasoline stations and roadside stands up against log cabins and creek communities, in an odd jumble of the twentieth and eighteenth centuries.

Different in Piedmont Area
But down in the Piedmont area, where the mountains have turned to long swelling hills, flattening out, toward the coast, into sand hills, pine belt and plain, a far different story has been told. The Carolina Piedmont area is, in many respects, the fastest growing territory within the United States today. Years ago it lost contact with the mountain people at its back. Long ago it was a center for the struggles of the Revolution and it fell into a lethargy after the Civil War.

But now it is making progress of an amazing kind. It has, for instance, definitely taken the lead in the Nation in textile manufacture, and it is now branching out into kindred lines of industry. In many ways it is unique in its growth. Its hill climate is cool and equable; its develop-

ment has brought scores of small towns and cities, but not one over the 100,000 mark; but most individualistic of all is its population.

It is this single feature that links the Piedmont territory with the Blue Ridge Mountains behind it. Mountaineers and Piedmontese alike are native-born Americans, of common ancestry.

There are less than three-tenths of 1 per cent foreign-born within the whole area. Every description of the progressive and rapidly expanding (Continued on Page 3, Column 2)

Venezelos Gains Great Victory in Elections

Confidence in Greek Premier
Shown by Every Section
of the Country

By CABLE TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ATHENS.—Partial returns indicate that the Prime Minister, Eleutherios Venezelos, won a complete victory in the senatorial elections held on April 21.

The refugees, or more correctly speaking, a few ambitious refugees leaders demanded that the refugees should be indemnified fully and threatened abstention from the elections, should their plea remain unheeded. Mr. Venezelos made quite clear the extravagant nature of the claim, the fulfillment of which he said would require \$500,000,000.

The Premier denied the charge that he had betrayed the refugees to the Turks, declaring that the Lausanne Treaty, which he had negotiated with the assistance of the best Greek diplomats and two efficient refugee lawyers, was the most favorable document which it was possible to obtain under the adverse circumstances.

By it he said 200,000 Greeks who were wandering over the Anatolian Mountains in dire straits and the Greeks in Constantinople, whose removal the Turks demanded persistently, were saved. Besides this, he had succeeded in inducing the Turks to accept the exchange of Greeks with 400,000 Turks, who, if they had stayed behind, the Greek refugees would have been deprived from having any indemnity and in addition would have great difficulties as regards shelter and living.

In response to Mr. Venezelos' appeal, people of all sections of the country have given an assurance of their continued support and the elections reflected the confidence felt in Mr. Venezelos, whose removal it is felt would be sure to create chaos and lead to dictatorship, Fascism or Communism.

NEW YORK-ARGENTINA
AIR LINE ORGANIZED
SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK.—Arrangements for direct airplane service over the 7000-mile route between New York and Buenos Aires have been started by the Trimotor Safety Airways, Inc., which received the air mail contract from the Argentine Government recently.

Formation of the New York, Rio and Buenos Aires Line, Inc., as the operating subsidiary, was announced by J. E. Reynolds, president of the Trimotor corporation. The air line will use flying boats capable of carrying 22 passengers and mail cargoes.

PLAZA TO OUST DRAB BUILDINGS IN ST. LOUIS

Protean Changes in City
Begin as Skyscrapers Rise
on Fringe of Square

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—This city is entering upon a period of stirring renaissance, or to put it in the modest words of its own citizens, "the town is waking up."

The latest evidence is the \$4,000,000 Civil Courts Building virtually completed, facing the site of the city's future 53-acre plaza, now a mass of ragged old shacks but soon to be cleared and beautified.

Forgetting for the time its colorful past, its French explorer foundations, the city of today is energetically going ahead, revising its streets by great slashes of widening, freeing the congested thoroughfares, planning building public and private structures and preparing for still more spectacular work which the next five or 10 years are expected to bring to completion.

In one splendid gesture of six years ago St. Louis provided for many of these improvements. At that time with the advice of Harland Bartholomew, an eastern city plan expert, brought in by civic leaders, advocates of a modernized city asked voters for an enormous bond issue \$87,000,000.

What have they got for their money to date? According to E. J. Russell, chairman of the Plan Commission, there is a system of major streets that is 85 per cent under way. Widening of two business thoroughfares, Olive and Washington, are the most striking completed projects. Some 16 miles of streets have been widened and 27 more are under ordinance.

Yet already the more spectacular signs of the "renaissance" appear. The biggest are two impressive skyscrapers, one about \$7,000,000 between them. Both edifices will before long overlook the memorial plaza. The drab stores that now occupy the site continue to sell old clothes, second-hand tools and the like. But 85 per cent of the property has been bought by the city, according to Louis Nokes, comptroller. The remaining ground is in the process of condemnation.

In anticipation of the day when the plaza improvement could begin, the city went ahead with the monumental Civil Courts Building. Equally significant is the second structure, the 22-story \$2,500,000 edifice of the Missouri Pacific Railroad.

Three other important buildings already face the plaza, the City Hall, the Municipal Courts Building, and the Public Library.

A \$5,000,000 municipal auditorium is to be another unit of the group.

STRIKE OF FINNISH HARBOR WORKERS ENDS

By WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
HELSINGFORS, Finland.—The Finnish harbor workers' strike which began in June 1928, was formally called off by joint agreement with the employers after a proposal by the Minister of Social Affairs, N. A. Mannio in Parliament.

The strike has been abandoned without a rise in wages and without a collective agreement. The Swedish sympathetic blockade which was so harmful to Swedish shipping interests was automatically dissolved.

PRINCE IS INVITED TO JOIN SOCIALISTS

LONDON (AP)—The Prince of Wales has been invited to go in the Socialist Party. A. J. Cook, a Labor leader, reiterated his admiration for the Prince while speaking at a miners' meeting at Bradford.

"The Prince has shown himself to be a great and daring man," Mr. Cook said. "I have already invited him to join the Socialist Party."

HOOVER SAYS LAWS BELONG TO PEOPLE; THEIRS TO ENFORCE

Support of All Statutes Is Paramount
Issue Before Nation, He Tells
Press Association

SAYS GOVERNMENT WILL END IF CITIZEN CHOOSES WHEN TO OBEY

Shows United States Most Unsafe Country in World—
Asks Newspapers to Stop Making Heroes of Criminals—Holds Dry Law Not to Blame

NEW YORK (AP)—President Hoover delivered his first message to the country April 22 since his inaugural address, speaking at the annual luncheon of the Associated Press at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel in New York City. Accompanied by Mrs. Hoover, his secretary, George Akerson, and a small party of newspaper correspondents, the Chief Executive reached New York shortly before 1 o'clock. A committee of five members of the Associated Press met the party and escorted them to the hotel.

The committee was headed by Adolph S. Ochs of the New York Times, and included R. Knowland of the Oakland (Calif.) Tribune, Fredrick T. Owsen of the Boston Globe, J. B. Connelley of the Mobile (Ala.) Register, Robert McLean of the Philadelphia Bulletin, and Stuart H. Perry of the Adrian (Mich.) Telegram.

Besides being radiocast over the country the address was recorded by the talking moving pictures for general distribution.

The President's Speech
Members and friends of the Associated Press:

I have accepted this occasion for a frank statement of what I consider the dominant issue before the American people. Its solution is more vital to the preservation of our institutions than any other question before us. This is the enforcement and obedience to the laws of the United States, both federal and state.

I ask only that you weigh this for yourselves, and if my position is right, that you support it—not to support me but to support something infinitely more precious—the one force that holds our civilization together—law.

And I wish to discuss it as law, not as to the merits or demerits of a particular law but all law, federal and state, for ours is a government of laws made by the people themselves.

A surprising number of our people, otherwise of responsibility in the community, have drifted into the extraordinary notion that laws are made for those who choose to obey them. This is a dangerous and delinquent official attitude.

Reaping the Harvest
We are reaping the harvest of these defects. More than 9000 human beings are lawlessly killed every year in the United States. Little more than half as many arrests follow. Less than one-sixth of these slayers are convicted and a scandalously small percentage are adequately punished.

Twenty times as many people in proportion to population are lawlessly killed in the United States as in Great Britain. In many of our great cities apparently no one is committed with impunity. At least 50 times as many robberies in proportion to population are committed in the United States as in Great Britain, and three times as many burglaries.

Even the most remediated crimes as embezzlement and forgery our record stands no comparison with stable nations. No part of the country, rural or urban, is free from crime.

Life and property are relatively more unsafe than in any other civilized country in the world. In spite of all that we have reason to pride ourselves on our institutions and the high moral instincts of the great majority of our people, we will assert that such crimes would be committed if we had even a normal respect for law and if the laws of our country were properly enforced.

In order to dispel certain illusions in the public mind on this subject, let me say at once that while violations of law have been increased by inclusion of crimes under the Eighteenth Amendment, the vast sums that are poured into the hands of the criminal classes by the patronage of illicit liquor by otherwise responsible citizens are but a small segment of our problem.

I have purposely cited the extent of murder, burglary, robbery, forgery, and embezzlement for but a small percentage of these can be attributed to the Eighteenth Amendment. In fact, of the total number of convictions for felony last year, less than 8 per cent came from that source.

It is therefore but a sector of the invasion of lawlessness.

What We Are Facing
What we are facing today is something far larger and more fundamental—the possibility that respect for law as law is fading from the sensibilities of our people.

Whatever the values of any law may be, the enforcement of that law written in plain terms upon our statute books is not, in my mind, a debatable question.

Law should be observed and must be enforced, not for the sake of the proper processes of our democracy.

The duty to enforce the laws rests upon every public official and it is duty to obey it rests upon every citizen.

No individual has the right to determine what law shall be obeyed and what law shall be enforced. If a law is wrong, its rigid enforcement is the surest guaranty of its repeal. If it is right, its enforcement is the quickest method of compelling respect for it.

I have seen statements published within a few days encouraging citizens to defy a law because that particular law did not approve of the law itself. I leave comment of such an attitude to any citizen with a sense of responsibility to his country.

In my position, with my obligations, there can be no argument on

Oral and
Silent
Reading

A few questions and
answers on the sub-
ject will be published

Tomorrow
on the
EDUCATIONAL PAGE

these points. There is no citizen who would approve of the President of the United States assuming any other attitude. It may be said by some that the larger responsibility for the enforcement of laws against crime rests with state and local authorities and it does not concern the Federal Government.

But it does concern the President of the United States, both as a citizen and as the one upon whom rests the primary responsibility of leadership for the establishment of standards of law enforcement in this country. Respect for law and obedience to law does not distinguish between Federal and state laws—it is a common conscience.

Awakening Moral Sense
After all, the processes of criminal-law enforcement are simply methods of instilling respect and fear into the minds of those who have not the intelligence and moral instinct to obey the law as a matter of conscience. The real reason for awakening this consciousness, this moral sense, and if necessary to segregate such degenerate minds where they can do no future harm.

We have two immediate problems before us in government. To investigate our existing agencies of enforcement and to reorganize our system of enforcement in such manner as to eliminate its weaknesses.

It is the purpose of the federal administration systematically to strengthen its law-enforcement agencies week by week, month by month, year by year, not by dramatic displays and violent attacks in order to make headlines, not by violating the law itself through misuse of the law in its enforcement, but by steady pressure, steady weeding out of all incapable and negligent officials no matter what their status; by encouragement, promotion, and recognition for those who do their duty; and by the most rigid scrutiny of the records and attitudes of all persons suggested for appointment to official posts in our entire law-enforcement machinery.

That is administration for which my colleagues and I are as fully responsible as the human material which can be assembled for the task will succeed. Furthermore, I wish to determine and, as far as possible, remove the sources of inherent defects in our present system that defeat the most devoted officials.

Every student of our law-enforcement mechanism knows full well that it is in need of vigorous reorganization; that its procedure unduly favors the criminal; that our

judiciary needs to be strengthened; that the methods of assembling our juries need revision; that justice must be more swift and sure.

Sympathy Misplaced
In our desire to be merciful the pendulum has swung in favor of the prisoner and far away from the protection of society. The sympathetic mind of the American people in its overconcern about those who are in difficulties has swung too far from the family of the murdered to the family of the murderer.

With a view to enlisting public understanding and support, accurate determination of the facts, and constructive conclusions, I have proposed to establish a national commission to study and report upon the whole of our problems involved in criminal-law enforcement. That proposal has met with gratifying support, and I am sure it will have the co-operation of the bar associations and crime commissions in our various states in the wide-spread effort now being made by them.

I do not propose to be hasty in the selection of this commission. I want time and advice, in order that I may select high-minded men, impartial in their judgment, skilled in the science of the law and our judicial system, clear in the conception of our institutions. Such a commission can perform the greatest of service to our generation.

There is another and vastly wider field than the nature of laws and the methods of their enforcement. This is the basic question of the understanding, the ideals, the relationship of the individual citizen to the law itself.

It is in this field that the press plays a dominant part. It is almost final in its potency to arouse the interest and consciousness of our people. It can destroy their finer sensibilities or it can invigorate them. I am well aware that the majority of our important journals day by day give support to these high ideals.

How the Press Can Help
I wonder, sometimes, however, if perhaps a little more support to our laws could not be given in one direction. If, instead of the glamour of romance and heroism, which our American imaginative minds too frequently throw around those who break the law, we would invest with a little romance and heroism those thousands of our officers who are endeavoring to enforce the law it would itself decrease crime.

Praise and respect for those who properly enforce the laws would help. Perhaps a little better proportioned balance of news concerning those criminals who are convicted and punished would serve to instill the fear of the law.

I need not repeat that absolute freedom of the press to discuss public questions is a foundation stone of American liberty. I put the question, however, to every individual conscience, whether flippancy is a useful or even legitimate device in such discussions.

I do not believe it is its effect as misleading and as distorting of public conscience as deliberate misrepresentation, to every individual conscience, whether flippancy is a useful or even legitimate device in such discussions.

Our people for many years have been intensely absorbed in business, in the astonishing upbuilding of our great country, and we have attempted to specialize in our occupations, to strive to achieve in our own specialties and to respect compe-

tency of others in theirs. Unconsciously, we have carried this philosophy into our state of mind toward government.

Result of Specialization
We tend to regard the making of laws and their administration as a function of a group of specialists in government whom we hired for this purpose and whom we call public servants. After hiring them it is our purpose casually to review their actions, to accept those which we approve, and to reject the rest.

This attitude of mind is self-government, for self-government is predicated upon the fact that every responsible citizen will take his part in the creation of law, the obedience to law, and the selection of officials and methods for its enforcement.

Finally, I wish again to reiterate that the problem of law enforcement is not alone a function or business of government. If the law can be upheld only by enforcement officers, then our scheme of government is at an end.

Every citizen has a personal duty in it—the duty to order his own actions, to so weigh the effect of his example, that his conduct shall be a positive force in his community with respect to the law.

I have no criticism to make of the American press. I greatly admire its independence and its courage. Sometimes I feel that it could give more emphasis to one phase or another of our national problems, but I realize the difficulties under which it operates.

"A National Necessity"
I am wondering whether the time has not come, however, to realize that we are confronted with a national necessity of the first degree, that we are not suffering from a mere ephemeral crime wave but from a subsidence of our foundations.

Probably the time is at hand for the press systematically to demand and support the reorganization of our law-enforcement machinery—federal, state and local—so that crime may be reduced, and the other hand to demand that our citizens shall awake to the fundamental necessity of the law, which is the basis of our democracy.

It is unnecessary for me to argue the fact that the very essence of freedom is obedience to law; that liberty itself has but one foundation, and that is in the law.

And in conclusion let me recall an oft-repeated word from Abraham Lincoln: "If we have no law, we have no order; if we have no order, we have no liberty."

Let every man remember that to violate the law is to trample on the blood of his father, and to tear the character of his own and his children's liberty.

Let reverence for the laws be breathed by every American mother to the lisping babe that prattles on her lap. Let it be taught in the schools, in the universities, in the colleges. Let it be preached from the pulpit, proclaimed in the legislative halls, and enforced in courts of justice.

"And, in short, let it become the political religion of the Nation, and let the old and the young, the rich and the poor, the grave and the gay of all sexes and tongues and colors and conditions, sacrifice unceasingly upon its altar."

PALESTINE REPORTED IN PROSPEROUS STATE
By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

JERUSALEM—Dr. Chaim Weizmann here in a message to the Jews described Palestine as "never more buoyant, more prosperous or fuller of courage. Its high confidence was based on the unprecedented success in the plantations, most of the industries were working overtime, and unemployment had disappeared."

Dr. Weizmann and Felix Warburg met on Sunday at Nahalal, the biggest Zionist settlement on the Esdraelon plain, both spending Passover in Jerusalem where final plans for the enlargement of the Jewish homeland will be discussed with Mr. Lipsky, who is arriving from the United States on April 23.

SOCIALISTS WIN IN GRAZ
GRAZ, Austria (P)—This city, second largest in the country, in the municipal election gave the Socialist ticket an absolute majority over the Christian Socialists and the Farmer's Coalition.

President Gives His Reasons for Opposing Debenture Plan

Writes to Senator McNary That He Arrived at Conclusions After Careful Analysis by Men Competent to Conduct the Survey

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON—President Hoover, in his letter to Charles L. McNary (R.), Senator from Oregon, giving his opinion on the "export debenture plan" for agricultural relief, wrote as follows:

The White House, Washington, April 20, 1929.
The Honorable Charles L. McNary, United States Senate.

My Dear Mr. Senator:
On April 12 I received a call from your friend and Senator Capper, of Nebraska, and Senator Hiram Bland, of New Mexico, acting as a subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Agriculture, requesting my opinion on the "export debenture plan" for agricultural relief.

I informed the committee that I would request an analysis of the plan by the Departments of Agriculture, Treasury and Commerce, and would transmit them to the committee together with my conclusions after investigation. The departments have given earnest consideration and I have just received and studied these reports which I transmit to you.

Description of Proposal
The principle of this plan, as set out in the draft bill of your committee, which is before me, is to issue a government debenture to the amount of one-half of the tariff on such products—such debentures to be redeemed by presentation for payment of import duties.

The assumption is that by creating a scarcity through stimulating exports that the domestic price will rise above world prices to the amount of the debenture—that is, if the debenture on wheat exports is 21 cents a bushel, the price of wheat will be 21 cents higher in the domestic market than in the world market.

I am aware of the arguments put forward in favor of the plan by some of our agricultural organizations, and the arguments of other farm organizations in opposition to it. The proposals advance it in the utmost good faith and with a great problem, and I regret deeply that I cannot agree that this provision would bring the results desired. On the contrary I am convinced that it would bring disaster to the American farmer.

Finds 10 Faults in Plan
The weaknesses of the plan as set forth in the Senate bill may be summarized as follows:

1. The issue of debentures to export merchants and their redemption by the government of import duties amounts to a direct subsidy from the United States Treasury. If the plan proposed be generally adopted, it would cost the government \$200,000,000 a year, as it would decrease the treasury receipts by such an amount.

2. The first result of the plan, if put into operation, would be a gigantic gift from the Government and the public to the dealers and manufacturers and speculators in these commodities. For instance, in the principal export commodities wheat, cotton, and sugar, the volume of stocks in possession of these traders would be increased. If the plan worked, rise by from \$200,000,000 to \$400,000,000, according to different calculations, without a cent return to the farmer or consumer.

3. If the increased price did reflect to the farmer, the plan would stimulate overproduction and thereby increase world supply, which would in turn depreciate world prices and hence the body of the price which the farmer would receive.

Would Stimulate Overproduction
4. If the increased price did reflect to the farmer, the plan would stimulate overproduction and thereby increase world supply, which would in turn depreciate world prices and hence the body of the price which the farmer would receive.

5. The introduction of such a plan would also inevitably confuse and minimize the much more far-reaching plan of farm relief, upon the fundamental principles of which there has been general agreement.

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receive, and thereby defeat the plan. Stimulation of production has been the outstanding experience abroad where export subsidy has been applied. Overproduction will defeat the plan, and thus, upon its withdrawal, agriculture would be plunged into a catastrophe of depression in view of the overextended production. The farmer's difficulties today are in some part due to this process after the war.

The introduction of production of certain commodities would disturb the whole basis of diversification in American agriculture, particularly in the cotton and wheat sections, where great progress is now being made toward a more stable basis of agriculture.

5. Although it is proposed that the plan should only be installed at the discretion of the Farm Board, yet the tendency of all boards is to use the whole of their authority, and more certainly in this case in view of the pressure and the possibility of harm, and emphatically from the interested dealers in the commodities.

Opportunity for Manipulation
6. It is not proposed to pay the debentures of subsidies to the farmers, but to the export merchants, and it seems certain that a large part of it would not be reflected back to the farmer. It offers opportunity for manipulation in the export market, non-availability of advantage to the farmer.

The conditions of competitive marketing at home and abroad and the increased risks would absorb a considerable part of its effect into the distribution and manufacturing trades. Moreover, the theoretical benefits would be further diminished by the fact that debentures would sell constantly at a discount, for the reason that persons paying duties upon imports would not take the trouble to accumulate the debentures and lose interest on them unless obtainable at a discount.

7. The provision of such an export subsidy would necessitate a revision of the import tariffs. For instance, an export subsidy of 2 cents a pound on raw cotton would mean that foreign manufacturers would be receiving cotton at 2 cents a pound less than the American manufacturers, and the foreigner could ship his manufactures back into the American market with this advantage. As the subsidy, in many cases, is larger than the freight to foreign ports and back it raises large opportunities of fraud in return shipment activities.

Competition in Stock Raising
8. Export bounties are recognized by many nations as a form of dumping. I am advised that a similar action by another nation would be construed as a violation of our own laws. Such action in force in the principal countries of our export markets and to protect their own agriculture, would probably lead to action which would nullify the subsidy given by us.

9. A further serious question arises again (if the plan have the effect intended) where the foreign producer of animals would be enabled to purchase feed for less than the American farmer producing the same animals. For instance, the swine growers in Ontario would be able to purchase

American corn for less than the American farmer across the border, and it would tend to transfer the production of pork products for export to Europe from the United States to Canada. It would have the same and probably even more disastrous effect in dairy products.

Would Increase Taxes
10. The plan would require a substantial increase in taxes, as no such expenditure or depletion of revenues as this plan implies could be paid from marginal income of the Government. The very large increased expenditures imposed by the naval program, food control and other branches of farm relief.

Altogether, from the above reasons, it is my opinion that the theoretical benefits would not be reflected to the American farmer; that it would create profiteering; that it contains elements which would bring American agriculture to disaster.

The introduction of such a plan would also inevitably confuse and minimize the much more far-reaching plan of farm relief, upon the fundamental principles of which there has been general agreement.

Yours faithfully,
HERBERT HOOVER.

Senate Farm Bloc Defies Hoover Stand

(Continued from Page 1)

the debenture were George W. Norris (R.), Senator from Nebraska; Lynn J. Frazier (R.) Senator from North Dakota; Peter Norbeck (R.), Senator from South Dakota; Henrik Shipstead (F. L.), Senator from Minnesota; Burton K. Wheeler (D.), Senator from Montana; Elmer Thomas (D.), Senator from Oklahoma, all of pronounced Progressive views regardless of party designation.

In addition J. Thomas Heflin (D.), Senator from Alabama and T. H. Caraway (D.), Senator from Arkansas, also voted against the Administration.

Those siding with the President were Mr. McNary, Arthur Capper (R.), Senator from Kansas, Arthur R. Gould (R.), Senator from Maine, Joseph E. Ransdell (D.), Senator from Louisiana, and John B. Kendrick (D.), Senator from Wyoming, John Thomas (R.), Senator from Idaho.

The President's communication on the debenture plan, explicit in conveying his position and exhaustive in its consideration of the project, regardless of the action of a majority of the Senate committee had a marked effect upon Congress. In the House it solidified opposition to the proposition and in the Senate it put an end to wavering.

House leaders declared that they would not under any circumstances accept the proposal and Senate leaders expressed confidence that the vigorous presidential message would break up senatorial insurgency.

Hoover's Stand Emphatic
The debenture plan sponsored by the National Grange as an instrumentality "for applying the tariff to the farmer" was summarized by President Hoover, in his communication to the Senate as "conflicting elements which would bring American agriculture to disaster."

"The introduction of such a plan,"

the President concluded his exhaustive declaration, "would inevitably confuse and minimize the much more far-reaching plan of farm relief, upon the fundamental principles of which there has been general agreement."

This clear-cut pronouncement of policy was predicated on a series of expert analyses of the debenture device prepared for the President at his request by the Treasury, Agriculture and Commerce Departments. Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, condemned the device as indistinguishable from a cash bounty on exports and asserted that, in his opinion, it was economically unsound to pay a cash bonus on a commodity already produced in excess of domestic requirements.

"Exports would be stimulated," he informed the President in his report, "and under the pressure of a consequent decreased domestic supply, domestic prices would rise."

Arthur M. Hyde, Secretary of Agriculture, submitted a detailed examination of the debenture scheme, including a report on how it had worked in other countries. He declared that, in both Germany and Sweden where it has been used, it has operated to increase production. Mr. Hyde asserted that the institution of the debenture plan in the United States would inevitably result in a profound upset in production programs.

The Commerce Department memorandum transmitted to the President by Robert P. Lamont, Secretary of Commerce, consisted of a detailed statistical analysis of estimated increased costs to the public due to the operation of the export bonus

plan. The department calculated that the "total cost to the public would be approximately \$518,000,000, of which \$389,000,000 would be increased cost on domestic consumption, and \$149,000,000 public revenues spent on paying bonus."

The President's rejection of the project, supported as it was by the findings of the experts of the three departments, was another step in his effort to adjust differences over the farm relief issue and to bring about a conciliatory situation between the Houses of Congress that would make for the prompt enactment of an effective and acceptable measure.

Marshal Chang's Forces Defeated

CHEFOO, China (P)—General Liu Chen-nien inflicted a serious defeat at Ninghsichow on forces of Marshal Chang Tsung-chang, who retreated in great disorder through Chefoo.

It was reported that Chang was fleeing to Dalren (Japanese territory) leaving 25,000 leaderless bandit-soldiers in North Shantung. Residents and merchants here were apprehensive.

Liu gained his victory under cover of darkness, making repeated sorties from the walled city, where he has been besieged for weeks. The attacks produced great confusion among Chang's forces. Many of Chang's soldiers were discarding their uniforms to escape the vengeance of the Nationalists.

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PRIMO DE RIVERA PUTS GAG ON TOASTMAKERS

Silent Banquets Ordered in Spain—Revolt Grows Despite Loyalty Demonstration

By Wire to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MADRID—After-dinner speeches have come to be regarded with great suspicion by the Spanish Government, especially after its trouble with Señor Valle Inclán, the popular novelist, and "speechless banquets" are now the order of the day. When the College of Commission Agents met after their annual meeting for the usual spread, they were informed by an emissary from the chief of police that "there must be no speeches."

A prominent Madrid merchant, who was presiding, thereupon arose and addressed the assembly by silent means, expressing satisfaction over the proceedings by means of gestures and smiles.

A semi-spontaneous demonstration here recently was supposed to be a popular show of hands in favor of Gen. Primo de Rivera.

The Union Patriótica, through the medium of government organs, proclaimed the manifestations as an immense success, and indeed, from the point of view of organization, considering it was planned only a fortnight previously, the arrangements were exceptional.

A large number of people came to the capital from the provinces, representing local branches of the Union Patriótica and various sections of the public benefiting by the régime. Daily papers throughout

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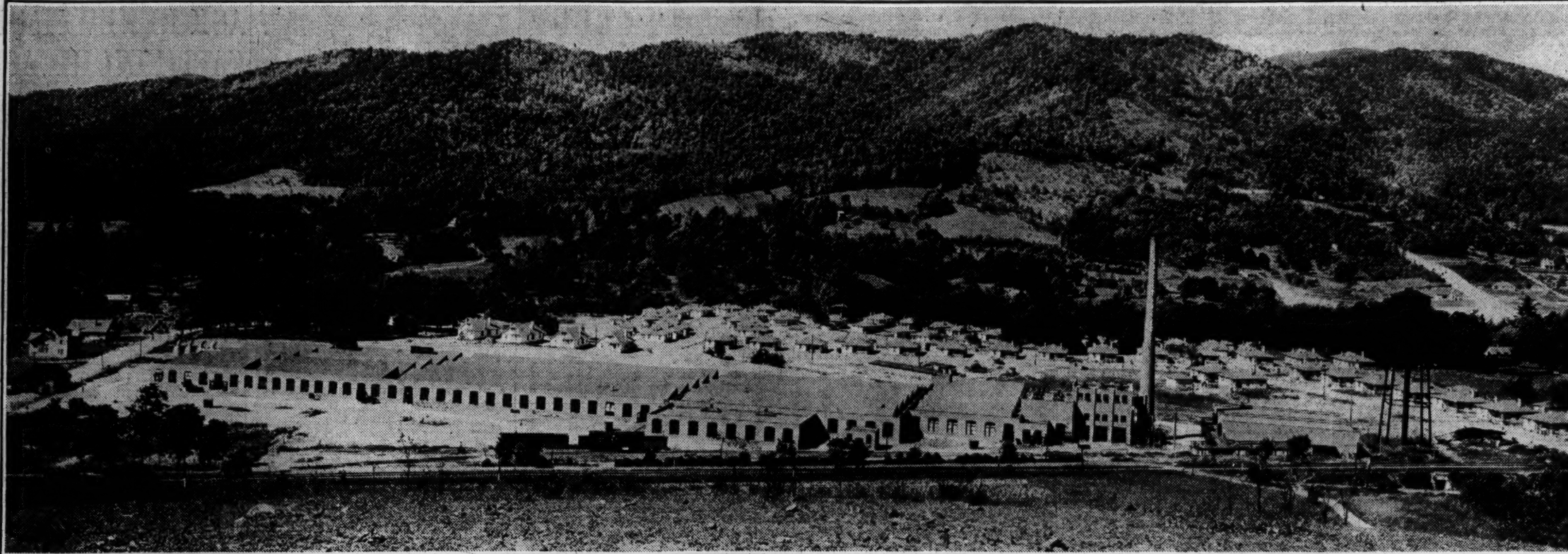
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Hard Up Against the Rolling Hills, Industry Pushes Its Way



Typical of the Development of the Piedmont Region of the Carolinas. That Area of Foothills of the Blue Ridge Mountains on the West, Over Which, in Days Long Past, Hardy "Scotch-Irish" Pioneers Pushed Their Way, and Where They Have Since Remained With Practically No Admixture of Alien Races, Is This Picture. In the Foreground Is a Modern Mill. Between It and

the Fringe of Trees Skirting the Hills in the Background May Be Seen the Mill Village Built by the Company, and Where Now Live the Men, Women and Children, Who, Up to a Very Few Years Ago, Knew Nothing But a Log Cabin Built Against Some Hill Far Back in the Mountains. Now They Have Their Radios, Their Automobiles—a Steady Job. But Industrialism, From All Ac-

counts, Having Found a Plentiful Supply of Excellent Labor, Has Not Kept Pace, in the Matter of Wages, With Mills in the North. Notably in the New England Textile Plants, and Now There Is Taking Place There an Adjustment That Promises to Do Much Toward Completing the Vast Changes in This Land of Romance.

Piedmont Area of the Carolinas Awakens to New Period in South

(Continued from Page 1)

area—which has this city, together with Charlotte, High Point and Gastonia, N. C., Spartanburg and Greenville, S. C., with 25 or more other important towns within it—emphasizes this fact.

Homogeneity an Important Factor

The homogeneity of population is important from a social and also from an industrial view. There is, too, a considerable Negro element in the population, although the proportion is less than in the Carolinas as a whole, which is about 31 per cent, and it is far below the average colored population of most southern states. But so far as the white element goes, it traces its descent straight back to those early pioneers who made their watchful approach through the wilderness of the Appalachians to settle a new realm within the New World.

The Piedmont people attribute their progress to several things: the population, the climate, the location and the water power from the mountains. Many see in the recent industrial growth here a forecast of what may take place throughout the whole of the "new" South. At any rate, the Piedmont is now experiencing a great uprush of business.

As a typical example, consider that during a recent twelve-month, 72 manufacturing plants came into the Piedmont Carolinas, or an average of a new one every five days.

Comparison of Values

One of the reasons for this is the reasonable cost of hydroelectric power developed in the vicinity under the guiding hand of James B. Duke, who gave his name and most of his millions to Duke University, at Durham, N. C. He also so arranged his philanthropic bequests that the water running to the sea from the hills operates a dozen or more eleemosynary institutions, besides the wheels of the Southern Public Utilities Company and its allied interests.

Several ways of expressing the

rapid growth of the Piedmont can be used. For example, compare the increased values to be found about the city blocks of New York City in the Grand Central area, and the parallel increase in the Carolina Piedmont. In the 20 years' era in New York, that territory is computed to have increased in wealth by 631 per cent. It seems spectacular, until it is remembered that the total wealth in the Piedmont has increased 660 per cent!

Then again, compare the 10-year increase in per capita wealth of the Piedmont region and that of five of the Nation's richest states: it is 105 per cent in one case, as against 35 per cent in the other!

Conditions Appear Ideal

The secretaries of the local chambers of commerce eagerly inform visitors that it contains the largest towel factory in the world; the largest damask mills in the Nation; the largest underwear plant; the largest hosiery mills; the largest denim mills, and the second largest aluminum plant in the world.

Taking all these facts for what they are worth, the general truth is that the whole area has shown a recent, amazing progress. Probably the major reason for this is the plentiful supply of intelligent labor, which is a condition always present in a territory that is in transition from an agricultural to an industrial life. Incidentally, the birth rate here surpasses that elsewhere in the United States.

There is a vast, newly tapped reservoir of good labor to be found in the Piedmont territory, and this, together with the area's availability for other reasons for factories sites, has brought about a rapid expansion. The workers are used to farm conditions, and the kind of hours that obtain on farms. They bring their

conception of working hours with them from the farm into the factory.

In North Carolina the working week of 60 "productive" hours obtains, which means that, time off for lunch is not counted in the total.

In South Carolina the week is 55 hours. The pay envelopes are thinner than in the North, though it is claimed hereabouts that there are compensatory advantages in the way of cheaper costs and rents which are really "concealed wages."

It is only fair to say, however, that such claims are in dispute, and that the National Industrial Conference Board (an organization of manufacturers from all parts of the country) has computed that living costs are approximately the same for a family in a textile mill in Greenville, S. C., say, and a mill village in Rhode Island.

At any rate, labor is certainly cheaper and works longer hours here than in the North, and the result has been a wholesale migration of factories. In recent years wages have tended to advance in the Piedmont territory, and a movement is on foot also, to shorten hours, particularly for women and children.

Out of a population of more than 1,974,000 in the Piedmont Carolinas, three-quarters of the available workmen are still engaged in agriculture. This means that there is a labor reserve for the factories that may be established in years to come. The urban population of some 470,000 people live in some 26 cities, and another large part dwell in smaller urban communities, whose distinction is that they are almost without exception, city-like in such advantages as paved streets, sanitation and modern lighting, while having the accessibility to the country of villages.

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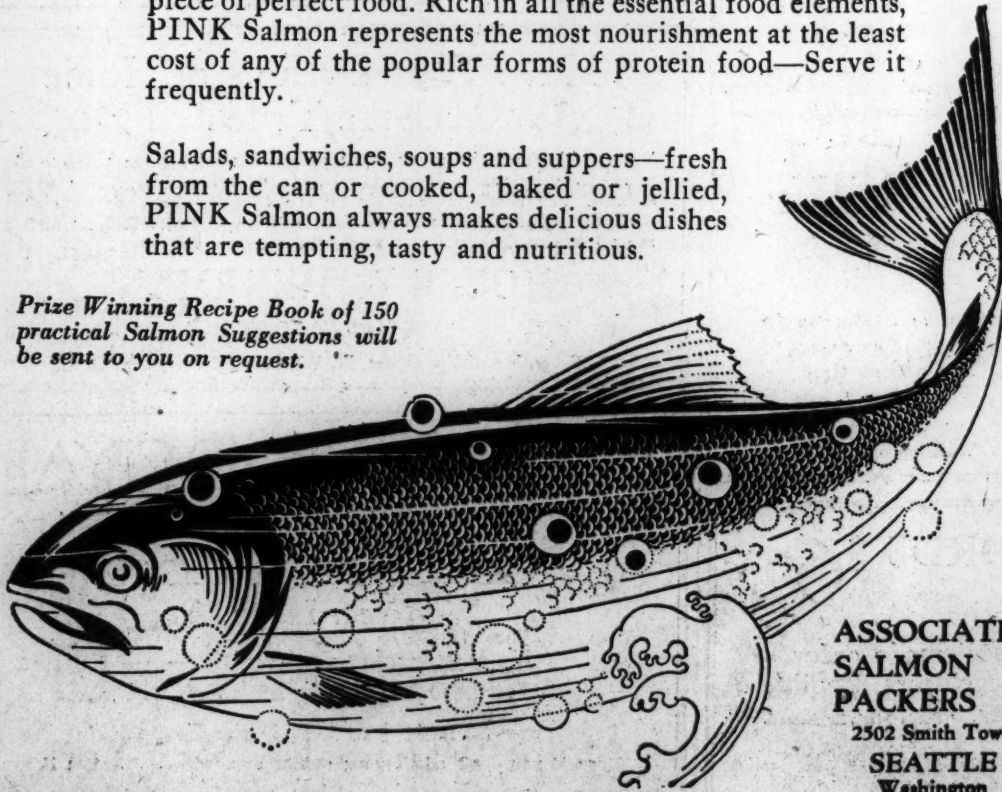
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MEXICAN FORCES CONVERGING FOR DECISIVE CLASH

Final Battle of Revolt Is Expected Shortly—Yaqui General Quits Rebels

MEXICO CITY (AP)—Ten thousand federal soldiers under General Calles are pushing northward into southern Sonora for what may be the last big battle of the revolution.

At Maslaca and San Antonio, Sonora, 50 miles north of the federalists' starting point, a rebel army of between 6000 and 7000 men is entrenched, apparently intending to contest the federal advance.

Between General Calles' main army and the rebel earth-works is General Talamantes with 2500 federal cavalry and the news is expected hourly of the initial clash of the encounter.

Almazan Marches West

JUAREZ, Mex. (AP)—Juan A. Almazan, with nearly 10,000 Mexican federal soldiers has begun his march from Casas Grandes, Chihuahua, toward Pulpito Pass in the Sierra Madre range.

General Almazan and his staff were prepared for a hard encounter in the pass, gateway to Sonora. His engineers have attempted to determine the location of mines the rebels were believed to have planted on the highway and within the pass as they evacuated the State of Chihuahua and moved westward.

Ordinarily, a mule pack train can traverse the narrow Pulpito Canyon with its almost vertical walls in a little more than two days, but an explosion might block the passage and cause considerable delay.

Rebel General Quits

NOGALES, Ariz. (AP)—General Urbalejo, Yaqui Indian rebel chieftain, has entered the United States from Agua Prieta, Sonora, it is learned here, and has declared himself through with the Mexican revolution. General Urbalejo's Yaqui Indian troops numbering between 600 and 1000 have left the Agua Prieta district. Many of them have been seen by ranchers in the vicinity of Fronteras, 30 miles south of Agua Prieta, moving in the direction of the Yaqui reservation.

MEXICO BOOSTS LIQUOR TAX TO CURB DRINKING

Will Also Weaken Beer—Officials Would Ban Intoxicants at Banquets

MEXICO CITY (AP)—Increased taxation on alcoholic beverages and a reduction in the alcoholic content of beer has been decided upon by Secretary of Finance Montes de Oca as the most effective way to co-operate with President Portes Gil in his campaign against the drink habit in Mexico.

The Secretary has informed the press that these measures will be adopted in order to discourage the sale of intoxicating liquor. He did not specify the amount of the proposed

increase in taxes, nor the limit that will be applied to beer, but indicated they will be sufficient to have far-reaching results. The limit on the alcoholic content of beer brewed in Mexico at present is 8 per cent.

Señor Montes de Oca also announced new usages will be sought for the maguery plant, which is raised in "great quantities in Mexico, principally for making pulque—a favorite drink of the peasants—the main ingredient of which is the juice extracted from the maguery plant. Hemp is also made from the maguery and government experts are experimenting with a process which it is claimed will so improve the quality of this hemp that it will be superior to henequen.

Another means of co-operating in the anti-drink campaign is being taken up by a number of prominent government officials who are urging that intoxicating liquors be eliminated from the menus at banquets and that non-alcoholic beverages appear in their stead. This, they believe, would be a good example to the people.

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BLUFFING STAGE ON REPARATIONS COMING TO END

Reich's Minimum Offer and
Allies Maximum Demands
Subject to Change

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON
By Cable from Monitor Bureau

PARIS—Whether week-end counsels in Berlin and Paris have made conciliatory reconsideration of their respective positions immediately possible will soon be revealed, but whatever is the outcome of the confrontation of German and allied figures two facts clearly emerge and render eventual agreement almost inevitable.

If there is a reversion to the Dawes plan, Germany will be called upon to pay 2,500,000,000 marks annually, to say nothing of further sums required under operation of the reparations plan, and it is utterly impossible that Germany should prefer to continue to pay this amount instead of the smaller amount proposed by the Allies. On the other hand, the French are extremely anxious to commercialize the reparations plan, and serious concessions to this end.

The financial necessities of both sides therefore demand a resumption of negotiations. Whether there is short adjournment will not affect the fundamental facts. The reparations must come after a period of what one spokesman described as "bluffing." The German offer is a minimum, while the Allied claim is a maximum. There is still prospect at an earlier or later date of a rapprochement of the two viewpoints.

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

PARIS—Opportunity for further conversations among the chief delegates before the next plenary session will be given through postponement now anticipated of Monday's meeting until Tuesday. On Dr. Hjalmar Schacht's return from Berlin it is probable that he will tell the results of his visit privately to Owen D. Young, the chairman, and others before the committee convenes. The German Government's reaction to the widely published insinuations of the political nature of Dr. Schacht's memorandum will be explained.

The text of this memorandum has leaked out here. After stating Germany's losses through war of sources of raw materials, the memorandum points out Germany "must also be permitted to create anew beyond the seas a reserve of raw materials which will be its own property and which it will be able to develop through its own means of production with its own money and under its own responsibility."

The second debatable matter in the memorandum was found in these words: "As to Germany's supply of goods, it is in consequence of the war that imports be replaced partly by home production. On this account the fact must not be lost sight of that on its Oriental frontiers Germany has lost territories which agriculturally had a surplus production and that besides a whole province was separated from the rest of the Reich. The prosperity of this province is declining in such a way that the Reich is obliged to grant it regular subsidies. It is consequently necessary to grant measures susceptible of remedying this unfavorable state of affairs which reduces Germany's capacity to pay."

France Cannot Be Blamed,
Declares Premier Poincaré
PARIS—The Premier, Raymond Poincaré, addressing the general council of the League of Nations, declared that should the reparations conference fail, it would be through no fault of France, which was perfectly willing to revert to the original Dawes plan, having reached the limits of its concessions.

In his speech, which was the most important political pronouncement since the beginning of the year, the Premier fired the first gun in the campaign of municipal elections to be held throughout France on May 5.

"As debtors we have always remained faithful to our undertakings," said the Premier, "so little do we dream of renouncing them that up to the present we have regularly met the payments on our foreign debts which have been agreed upon. It is, however, equitable that we seek in the recovery of our own war debts the means with which to pay what we owe our former allies and associates."

The Premier expressed grave doubts that the experts' conference would be able to continue.

Reich's Last Word Unspoken,
Declares Opinion in Berlin

By Wire from THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
BERLIN—It is officially announced here that Dr. Hjalmar Schacht's offer

was merely a basis for discussion—in other words it is not the Reich's "last word"—and Germany is now hoping that a provisional agreement may be reached at Paris having a lower annuity than the Dawes standard.

The Germans believe the conference on no account will be interrupted. They are confident that in case a provisional agreement is not reached, only an interruption would take place, and that a second conference would soon follow, possibly this year, or if that is not regarded as advisable, that the governments concerned would continue the parleys commenced by the economic experts.

Some, however, oppose the latter course, and think that the economic experts should first complete their work. Calling of a second conference, they hold, would give creditor nations ample time to investigate Germany's ability to pay. Vorwärts, organ of the strongest Government party, emphasizes that the Reich must continue to fulfill its obligations under the Dawes pact with all sincerity.

**Safety at Sea
Delegates Meet**

Amendment of Convention of
1914 Is to Be Considered
by Delegates

By Wire from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Official announcement is made by the International Conference on Safety of Life at Sea that it has agreed to appoint a number of committees to deal with the principal groups of subjects in the agenda of the conference, to be held together with a drafting committee for drawing up, on the basis of the other committees' report, articles of a new convention on safety of life at sea.

Four committees have already begun their work, namely, a committee on construction under the chairmanship of Vice-Admiral George H. Rock, United States; a committee on life saving and fire extinguishing appliances, under the chairmanship of Sir Norman Hill, United Kingdom; a committee on radio telegraphy, under the chairmanship of Herr Gless, Germany; and a committee on navigation, under the chairmanship of Sir Charles Hipwell, United Kingdom.

"Each of these committees includes representatives of nearly all the delegations. They will have before them, for detailed discussion various proposals within their scope, which have been laid forward by the delegations for the amendment of the convention of 1914 for safety of life at sea and the preparation of a new convention," it was stated.

**State Wins Point
in Water Dispute**

WASHINGTON (AP)—The State of Connecticut was refused permission by the Supreme Court to make the Secretary of War and the Chief of Army Engineers parties to the suit it brought against Massachusetts to prevent diversion of water from tributaries of the Connecticut River.

To increase the water supply for the Boston metropolitan district, a project was adopted by the State which included taking water from the Swift and Ware rivers, tributaries of the Connecticut River. The State of Connecticut brought suit in the Supreme Court to restrain Massachusetts from its plan, claiming that the diversion would impair the navigability of the Connecticut River.

Connecticut explained that its purpose in seeking to bring the Secretary of War and the chief of engineers into the case was to have them ordered by the court to prohibit the diversion.

**FELLOWSHIPS GIVEN
FOR STUDY ABROAD**

By Wire from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK—Eight fellowships for study abroad have been awarded by the American Scandinavian Foundation to the following:

Miss Dorothy Wyckoff of Bryn Mawr College, Dale Allen White of Yale University, Frederick Tilberg, associate professor of European history in the University of North Dakota; Alden Bruce Hatch of Yale University, Joseph Auslander, a poet; Harold Herbert Nielsen, of the University of Michigan, Alexander Hagerly Krapp of the University of Chicago and John Randolph Huffman of Yale University.

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THE MONITOR READER

PREMIER MAKES STATEMENT OF BRITISH POLICY

Stanley Baldwin Announces the Conservative Intentions If Returned

The following is the Conservative Party's program as announced in a speech by Stanley Baldwin, Prime Minister of Great Britain.

While others are searching for policies to meet an emergency which is not likely to arise, we on our part have been immersed in a great struggle for years for the continuance of the policy in which we are engaged. We shall continue the process now going on, that of conquering unemployment. The partners in industry, the masters and the men, have been getting together. We are recovering in the world our competitive power, our trade is definitely improving and, provided that no cataclysm of any kind in the way of a sudden reversal or an alteration in the industrial policy of this country occurs, that progress will be maintained and unemployment will continue to fall.

Now what are we doing to help industry and to get men and women into permanent employment? We are trying by arrangements with the Dominion governments to make it easier for them to go to the Dominions overseas. We are trying by transference to get men from the "black spots" into districts where they can get work.

We have given a great deal of attention to juveniles and we have progressed with juvenile unemployment centers that practically every boy in these depressed areas, if he wishes, can go to an unemployment center and, through that, be passed, if his parents consent, into an industry in some other part of the country. But the most grievous lot is that of the man, not skilled, who is thrown out of work owing to the reorganization and rationalization which is going on. We have met that difficulty by forming training centers in which a man undergoes intensive training for some months which fits him for many kinds of work into which he has been drafted and great numbers have met with success already. That policy we shall continue as the demand for it arises, and we are from time to time, where they are most needed, opening such centers for these men. For industry itself we felt strongly that some form of assistance must be given.

Value of Safeguarding
We have so far been satisfied with the results of safeguarding as a most valuable adjunct in producing permanent employment. We are pledged and shall continue to be pledged not to impose any taxes on food. A careful examination of the administration of the Safeguarding Act, based on the experience of the last four years, might enable us to simplify certain details in the procedure. No manufacturing industry should be barred from presenting its case before the appropriate tribunal. The Factories Bill will be one of the first measures we shall pass in the new government.

Regarding the Washington Convention, we are strongly in favor of getting this international agreement, but we have to take care that when such agreements are made, they will be in language and meaning which admits of no dispute. We must be convinced also that they are going to

be kept in letter and spirit by other countries as they will be by this country, otherwise they will do our industry more harm than good.

Easing Agriculture's Burden
I pass on to say a few words about agriculture. We have done a great deal already in the way of easing the agricultural rating burden and providing more money for rural roads and thereby relieving agriculture. We have also done something for the reduction of freights. We shall continue the good work the Ministry of Agriculture has done in helping forward research and education. Regarding drainage, we are proceeding with that.

The Merchandise Marks Act has been of value, and will be of increasing value and a practical step we are taking is this: We have decided that during the six months from October to March, always an anxious time for the stock-keeper, beef for the army, air force and navy in home ports shall all be British home-killed. During the six months after the harvest also we shall stipulate in the army and air force contracts that at least 24 per cent of the flour used in the bread for these services shall be milled from home wheat.

Government's Housing Policy
Now I will run rather briefly over other parts of our policy which are the natural development and the corollaries of much that has been done. No work of this Government will stand the scrutiny of the historian more than the work that has been done in regard to housing. We believe that such progress has now been made in building houses that the time has come to go forward farther and faster in the direction of clearing up the slums and reconditioning them.

There is another record which I think will bear intense scrutiny. That is our education record. We have more than fulfilled every pledge we have made but we are only halfway through the work of reform to which our Minister of Education and the Government have set their hands.

I come to another subject in which I take very deep interest and that is maternity and child welfare, and one of our first acts when we come in will be to form a strong committee of inquiry into this whole subject to advise on the best way of treating it and after that I hope we will be in the position to go forward.

Responsibility of Empire
Now I leave the social side of our program. Ours is a policy of sobriety which we can see through; a policy of nursing our trade into better conditions, of looking after the education and health of our people, and particularly our women and children, a policy which goes into every home and every cottage in the country from end to end, a policy which will be carried out to the utmost of our ability.

The whole Empire is under our direct responsibility, and none of us is quite satisfied with the progress made. Our preoccupations at home have been very enormous these years and very happy. Overseas, particularly in Africa, we have territories of vast potentiality and we want to help them develop. We have done something through Palestine and East African loans, and it is our policy to see that further capital is forthcoming in the most convenient form as the need arises from time to time for the colonies, which obviously cannot finance their own development. We propose to establish an independent commission to watch over this matter.

A Complete Democracy
The responsibility of our people is tremendous. For the first time at this coming election we are a complete democracy, men and women. There

Announces Policy to Help Unemployment



STANLEY BALDWIN

has never been anything in the world like our complete democracy for which our people are responsible. We are responsible for linking together the English-speaking peoples round the world. We are responsible for the progress and well-being of millions of people in half of Africa.

We are responsible for a large portion of Asia with hundreds of millions of men and women of all races and all creeds. It is believing in that great destiny of our people that we of the Conservative Party consider it our first duty to help our own people as may fit them for the task Providence has laid upon them.

NEW WORLD COURT OFFICIAL
BY CABLE TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
AMSTERDAM—C. Crommelin, first secretary of the International Bureau of the Permanent Court of Arbitration, has been appointed secretary-general of the Permanent Court by the board of directors in succession to the late Baron Michiels van Verduynen.

Sweeping Move to Reduce Arms Is U. S. Demand

(Continued from Page 1)

of submarines. He evidently considered that an agreement might be reached, as for other auxiliary ships concerned, on some system of equivalent values, based on other factors besides tonnage.

GENEVA (P)—Mr. Gibson's speech was made in an atmosphere of intense expectation and interest. "I desire to lay emphasis on the fact," he said, "that for us the essential thing is achievement of substantial results. Methods are of secondary importance."

"My Government," he went on, "is disposed to give full and friendly

consideration to any supplementary methods of limitation which may be calculated to make our proposals, the French thesis or any other, acceptable to other powers.

No Justification for Arms
"Recently," he said, "it has been my privilege to discuss the general problem of disarmament at considerable length with President Hoover, who has always been an ardent advocate of peace and good understanding."

"I am in a position to realize how earnestly he feels that the pact for renunciation of war opens to us an unprecedented opportunity for advancing the cause of disarmament—an opportunity which admits of no postponement."

"If we are honest, if the solemn promise of our pact means anything, there is no justification for continuation of a war-taxed peace. Great armaments are but the relic of another age, but they will remain a necessary relic until the present deadlock is broken and that can be accomplished only by a decision of the powers possessing the greatest armaments to initiate measures of reduction."

He recalled that at the tripartite conference at Geneva he had announced American readiness to agree to a plan of limitation at still lower levels, which would maintain the relative status of existing treaties with respect to powers represented at that conference.

"This still is the attitude of my Government," he declared. "We are willing to agree to any reduction, however drastic, of naval tonnage which leaves no type of war vessel unrestricted."

"My Government," he declared, "feels that genuine disarmament will follow only from a change of attitude toward a use of force in the settlement of international disputes. Therefore, I venture to urge countries to examine the entire problem afresh in the hope they will find in general world conditions and in the solemn obligation they have taken among themselves a reassurance as to their security, and that they will find in this the confidence to enable them to dispense with armaments which have hitherto seemed so essential."

BIG NEW YORK HOTEL HAS CHANGED HANDS

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—The Hotel Majestic, one of the first modern hotels erected in Central Park West, has just been sold, together with the adjoining properties, to Frederick Brown, real estate operator. The consideration was reported to be in excess of \$5,000,000. Negotiations were reported to be pending for the resale of the entire plot to a builder for improvement with a monumental housing structure.

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Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

BRAVES LEADING TWO FAVORITES

Cubs and Giants, However, Are Moving Fast—Champions in Fourth Place

NATIONAL LEAGUE	Won	Lost	P.C.
Boston	10	3	1.000
New York	9	4	.692
Chicago	8	5	.615
St. Louis	7	6	.538
Philadelphia	6	7	.462
Pittsburgh	5	8	.385
Cincinnati	4	9	.308
Brooklyn	3	10	.231

The two leading favorites in the National League race, New York and Chicago, got away to fine starts in the opening week of play, but stand- ing between them and the top are the Boston Braves, whose surprising good playing against the Brooklyn Dodgers has given them the lead with three victories in as many games. The Giants also are undefeated in two starts, while the Cubs, displaying their customary splendid combination of good pitching and equally good hitting have won three and lost one.

In drawing comparisons between the New York and Chicago entries at this early date, it must be remembered that the Giants open their season against the two weakest clubs of a year ago, Boston and Philadelphia, while the Cubs face the league champions of 1928 and another first division club, Pittsburgh.

Cubs Are Hitting
Any question previously entertained as to whether or not the Cubs are going to get hitting and pitching this season, must be eliminated by now. In four games, Chicago has made 46 hits and 31 runs, or an average of 11.5 hits and 7.7 runs per game. Meanwhile Chicago pitchers have held their opponents to 20 hits and seven runs, or five hits and 1.7 runs per game. The only pitcher to disappoint Manager Joseph McCarthy to date is Root, who gave six bases on balls on opening day, in seven innings. His unsteadiness, however, is sure to wear off, it being only a question of how soon. The opening day game was won by Root, who pitched a four-hitter, and that was by a 4-3 score, with Pittsburgh making seven hits to Chicago's 10. Malone pitched six hit game against Pittsburgh. Blake held the Pirates to four hits and one run, and Bush on Sunday allowed the league champions to score three hits and three runs. His record is seven hits in 12 times up for an average of .583, including two doubles and a home run. His four hits in four times up on Sunday were chiefly responsible for the Cubs defeating his former team mates, the St. Louis Cardinals, when he scored one run and batted in two more. He made more hits alone than the entire Cardinals team.

Boston Hustling Team
New York's bid to keep up with the Cubs in particular is being made chiefly on powerful hitting and pitching. Although the Giants have met only the last place Phillies of a year ago, their opponents are reputed to be a much stronger team. The only pitcher to hold the Braves to four hits and 24 runs and 25 runs against any club in the majors is not made without some comment on the hitting of a club that does it as the Giants are against Philadelphia. The Giants have proved conclusively that they will not be checking on the offense nor will they

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give way much to the Cubs, if any, in the way of balance.
The three games in Boston pleased the local fans considerably. They saw a bustling Boston defeat Brooklyn three times twice coming from behind. Maranville and Harper are the outstanding new men in the field while superior pitching that they received last year seems to be in order for the Braves. Jones, secured from the Cubs in the Hornsby deal, pitched a fine game against Brooklyn and Brandt delighted the fans with a three-hit game to win, 5 to 1. With Brooklyn is the customary difficulty—poor pitching because of the poor weather. Brooklyn's star pitchers are in the early spring conditions they look like ordinary warm water. Later on the club will do much better and Manager Wilbert Robinson's hitting quartet, Herman, Hendrick, Bissnette and Frederick will better many an opposing pitcher considerably. Glenn Wright's absence means a loss in hitting, although not much in fielding with Bancroft filling in with his usual sparkling plays.

RESULTS SATURDAY
Philadelphia 5, Brooklyn 2.
Pittsburgh 3, Cincinnati 1.
Chicago 4, St. Louis 0.
New York 4, Boston 0.
GAMES TODAY
St. Louis at Chicago.
Pittsburgh at Cincinnati.
Brooklyn at Philadelphia.

Cardinals Win Three Games
The Cardinals continue to puzzle the baseball experts. Last year they won a pennant when there were at least three clubs in the circuit which looked stronger. In their five games to date, the Cardinals have won three and lost two. They have won their opponents' 14, yet they have won three out of five games. Alexander proved that his arm was in good condition by pitching the Cardinals to a 5 to 2 victory on opening day against Cincinnati. Sherdel made a poor start, losing to the Reds 8 to 3. Haines did well in his debut of the season while Doak, the spit-ball pitcher, made an auspicious start but managed to win on his club's good hitting. Mitchell worked well against the Cubs but his opponent, Bush, worked even better, holding the Cardinals to a 1 to 0 defeat, 4 to 0, although he allowed only eight hits, half of them by Hornsby.

Pittsburgh is having its difficulties with Grimes, the only pitcher to show good form and the hitting far below normal. Grimes has won both of the Pittsburgh victories while Kremer and Feltz, Manager Owen, Bush, other two standbys, started off poorly, both giving way to relief pitchers. Pittsburgh has made 28 hits and 18 runs in five games to its opponent's 47 hits and 31 runs. The record clearly shows that both the pitching and hitting departments have been below normal. Grimes was called to the rescue, Saturday, after having pitched the opening day game.

Four Changes in Basketball Rules
Code Altered in Regard to Jump-Ball at New York Meeting
NEW YORK (AP)—The joint basketball rules committee, closing its annual convocation here Saturday, made four changes in the code, but voted to defer action on a new ruling on the jump-ball, providing that neither player may touch the ball after it has been tapped until it has touched another player or the floor. Various technical fouls connected with the jump ball, such as catching the ball before it has been tapped, were changed to mere violations, the penalty for which is loss of the ball rather than a foul.

A statement was inserted into the code to enable officials to rule with more uniformity on traveling with the ball. The fourth change had to do with a player fouling in the act of shooting a goal. Henceforth, the ball will be tossed up at center after the second free throw if the player fouled made his shot and he will be in play after a miss on the second free throw, if the foul goal was not made.

The membership of the committee, heretofore consisting of 18 delegates divided equally among the A. A. U., the National Collegiate A. A. and Y. M. C. A., was enlarged by the inclusion of two delegates each from the Canadian Athletic Association and the National Federation of State High School Athletic Associations.

Officers were elected as follows: Chairman, L. W. St. John, Ohio State; vice-chairman, Ralph Morgan, Pennsylvania; secretary, George T. Heyburn, New York; treasurer, A. E. Metzendorf, Rochester, and editor, Oswald Tower, Phillips Andover.

Delegates also meeting included Daniel Kelly, Boston; W. McK. Barber, Yale, and W. H. Ball, Springfield, Mass.

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W. L. ALLISON WINS FROM F. T. HUNTER

Captures Plaza Bowl in Mason and Dixon Tennis

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va. (AP)—Wilmer L. Allison of Port Worth, Tex., sprang a brilliant upset to win the Mason and Dixon invitation tennis singles championship, defeating Francis T. Hunter of New Rochelle, N. Y., ranked No. 2 in the national list, in five hard-fought sets. The scores were 6-4, 7-5, 6-2, 4-6, 6-3.
Miss Virginia Hillery, Philadelphia girl, won the women's singles championship, defeating Miss Dorothy Andrus of New York in straight sets in the finals. The scores were 6-4, 6-4. The New York girl forced Miss Hillery to her best game, but was not specially dangerous at any time. After a mediocre early season, Allison began to play the tennis of which he is capable in the quarterfinals of the Mason and Dixon tournament, then he defeated J. Gilbert Hall of Orange, N. J., and John F. Hennessey of Indianapolis, No. 4 on the national list, on successive days, to enter the final. Hunter had two legs on the court and had hoped to gain permanent possession of it by winning the tournament this year.

In the women's singles, Miss Andrus beat Miss Clara Greenspan of New York 6-3, 7-5, in the semifinals, and Miss Hillery disposed of Margaret Blake of Boston, 6-3, 6-0. In the men's doubles, J. Gilbert Hall and Frederic Mercer will meet John W. Van Ryn and Allison. The Hall-Mercer combination defeated Hunter and Hennessey in the semifinals, 6-0, 6-3, while Van Ryn and Allison were disposing of Herbert L. Bowman and Thomas J. Mangano of New York, 6-3, 6-1.

Purdue and Indiana Win at Baseball

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
LAFAYETTE, Ind.—Purdue University's baseball team chalked up its eighth straight victory of the season Saturday afternoon when it decisively defeated Ohio State University, 9 to 4.
Purdue took full advantage of all scoring opportunities and bunched timely hits to take the victory. E. F. Caraway '30, outfielder and pitcher, who was pressed into service as a reliever to take the place of Milton L. Mills '31, provided the hitting feature of the game with three hits, one of them a triple in five trips to the plate. The score by innings:
Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Purdue..... 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 9 13 0
Ohio..... 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 4 9 3
Batteries—McReynolds and Kugler, Fontaine, Sill and Smith.

**BLOOMINGTON, Ind.—Indiana University baseball team downed University of Chicago here Saturday afternoon, 5 to 3, after staging a rally in the sixth inning. Horace S. Bell '29 pitched the last six innings for the Crimson team. George M. Lott '30, nationally known tennis star, was the best hitter on the visiting line. The score by innings:
Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Indiana..... 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 5 9 2
Chicago..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 3 9 3
Batteries—Urban and Cahill for Chicago; Veller, Bell, Magnabosco for Indiana.**

HOPPE WINS MATCH
NEW YORK (AP)—Taking the last two blocks, W. F. Hoppe easily defeated Kinsey Matsuyama of Japan in the 12-block 181 ballkline match completed at the Strand Academy here Saturday night. Hoppe won 10 of the 12 blocks and scored 3523 points to Matsuyama's 2152, in 134 innings. Hoppe won the afternoon block, 300 to 50 in six innings and the night's session by 300 to 274 in 16 innings. In the afternoon Hoppe had a high run of 123, while Matsuyama's best was 28. At night Hoppe had one run of 79; Matsuyama one of 64.

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Indianapolis 5, Minneapolis 0
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ATHLETICS OFF TO GOOD START

Early Season Showing Encouraging to Mack—Yankees Are Not Hitting

AMERICAN LEAGUE	Won	Lost	P.C.
Philadelphia	3	1	.750
Cleveland	2	1	.667
New York	2	2	.500
Boston	1	2	.333
Detroit	1	2	.333
Chicago	1	2	.333
Washington	1	3	.250

RESULTS SATURDAY
Boston 6, Philadelphia 5.
St. Louis 9, Detroit 4.
Cleveland at Chicago (rain).
New York at Philadelphia (rain).
RESULTS SUNDAY
Philadelphia 7, New York 6.
Detroit 16, St. Louis 9.
Boston at Washington (rain).
Chicago at Cleveland (rain).
GAMES TODAY
Boston at Washington.
Philadelphia at New York.
Detroit at St. Louis.
Chicago at Cleveland.

The odds may be against the Philadelphia Athletics winning the title this year but they the team have accomplished something that they have been unable to do in the last few seasons by getting away to a good start. Having regulars out and pitchers not in condition have usually proved too much of an obstacle for the Athletics to surmount in the early seasons and the results have been extremely poor. The Athletics have been the New York Yankees in the standing after the first week's performances by one-half a game with Cleveland tying them for the leadership.

Best of all, from a Philadelphia viewpoint, is the victory attained over the Yankees, Sunday, 7 to 4. To be sure, the game was ended in the sixth inning on account of rain but the Yankees had made only five hits against the Athletics. Ten hits allowed by the pitchers in two games against the Yankees, an even division of games and a lead of one-half a game over the champions in the standings. What a splendid incentive for the Athletics to keep going!

Showings Indicate Close Race
In four games the Athletics have made 35 hits and 29 runs to their opponent's 26 hits and 12 runs. The Yankees in three games have made 18 hits and 13 runs to their opponent's 15 hits and 11 runs. An average of six hits and slightly more than four runs per game is not up to New York standards by a long distance. However, New York has received some brilliant pitching from Phipps, Hoyt and Johnson and when his hitting begins to increase in velocity, as it is certain to do, it will be more difficult to defeat, provided of course the box work continues to improve.

The comparisons between Philadelphia and New York, although made on the showing of the two clubs in less than one week of play, indicate that the race for the championship in the standings is a close one. An average of six hits per game for the St. Louis Browns, Cleveland Indians and Washington Senators offering enough competition to make things interesting all around.

Poor Washington Start
It was expected that Washington would start off the season in a great spurt due to its fine spring conditioning season. But Philadelphia proved too much for Walter P. Johnson's team, which has not been as brilliant as it showed in exhibition games. Fred Marberry has shown the only good form in the box and he was won only one game against the Red Sox, although five hits. Jones has twice started poorly while Hadley, who was reputed to be in great condition at the start of the race, fell before the Athletics to the score of 8 to 2. A fine

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TORONTO WINS IN 'Y' SWIMMING

Title Defenders, Brooklyn Central, Place Second at Chicago

SEVENTH ANNUAL NATIONAL Y. M. C. A. OF UNITED STATES SWIMMING CHAMPIONSHIPS STANDING	Points
Toronto, Ont., Canada	23
Brooklyn, N. Y.	22
111th Street, Chicago	19
Central, Chicago	18
Evansville, Ind.	17
Michigan City, Ind.	16
Akron, Ohio	15
Des Moines, Iowa	14
St. Paul, Minnesota	13
Anderson, Indiana	12
Peoria, Ill.	11
Aurora, Ill.	10
Baltimore, Maryland	9
Chicago, Ill.	8
St. Louis, Missouri	7

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
CHICAGO—Four days from Toronto, Ont., Canada, captured the National Young Men's Christian Association swimming championship of the United States in the seventh annual tourney at the Y. M. C. A. College here, in which 20 cities were represented. The Canadian team was well-balanced, taking three firsts and placing in all but one of the eight events. It scored 26 points against 23 for the title defenders, the Central Y. M. C. A. of Brooklyn, N. Y.

When the last event, the 440-yard free-style, was called Brooklyn had a chance to win. The points stood 21 for Toronto and 18 for Brooklyn, with the latter having two of the four entries in the race. Toronto was favored by the retirement of C. M. Levargod of the One Hundred and Eleventh Street "Y." Chicago, who made by far the best time in the preliminaries and was expected to win. He was fired by his previous races in the 220-yard free-style, which he won, and the 300-yard breaststroke in 2m. 38.8s.

With Levargod out, G. M. Griffin of Toronto increased his pace and out-stroked Francis Winters of Brooklyn by three yards in 5m. 46.5s, with Fred Wagner of Brooklyn third. G. H. Gibson of Toronto finished first in the 100-yard free-style in 2m. 35.3s, winning by a touch from Levargod, with whom he matched strokes all the way. J. S. Aubin of Toronto won the 200-yard breaststroke in 2m. 38.8s.

Levargod won the 220-yard free-style race in 2m. 29.2s, almost 7 seconds slower than his performance in Friday's preliminary.

Ryerson obtained his lead on the first nine of the morning round, which he negotiated in 35 strokes. Ryerson, starting at the second hole in the first round, scored two successful birdies on the second and third holes. These birdies with par scores on the third and fourth holes gave the Cooperstown player four birdies in five holes. This advantage he held at the end of the morning round despite some fine golf on the part of Strahanhan.

Ryerson was out in the morning round, turning 4 up and came home in 40.
On the second nine the pair played evenly.

BRAND'S A-1 SAUCE
BRINGS OUT THE BEST IN EVERY DISH
"A-1 with everything" applies to the kitchen as well. Unexcelled cooking, and every dish is more tempting—more appetizing.
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(Golden Cat)
62-63 BURLINGTON ARCADE
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Make artistically tailored Costumes & Coats to suit the fastidiously dressed at MODERATE PRICES

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We Stock Anderson's Best Egyptian Cotton Shirtings, etc.

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JOSEPH DAVIS WINS MATCH WITH NEWMAN

By Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Joseph Davis retained his title of professional champion of England at billiards by defeating the former holder, Thomas Newman, 18,000 points to 17,219 in the final match concluded here, Saturday evening, after a fortnight's play. Fortunes fluctuated extraordinarily in this game. Quite early Davis opened up a big lead, but Newman recovered well enough to begin the second week only 782 points in arrears, and between then and the finish he did actually get in front. But Davis fought his way ahead again and beat off challenge after challenge. How close the struggle was in the latter week is shown by the fact that both averaged 97 points. Taking the second week's performance as a whole, Newman reduced his opponent's advantage by one point and so Davis, for the second year in succession, became the champion at billiards as well as snooker. In the final for the latter competition, a while ago, Davis defeated T. A. Dennis.

YALE ELECTS BOOTH
NEW HAVEN, Conn. (AP)—Albert J. Booth Jr. was elected as captain of the Yale freshman baseball team Saturday. Booth has been honored by his class to captain the football and baseball teams this year.

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RADIO PLAYHOUSE

"Temple of the Air"

"Temple of the Air" is the ambitious title of a new Columbia radio play which made its initial appearance on Saturday evening at 9:30, eastern time. The services in this temple have a strong terpsichorean flavor, since they are mainly composed of first-class dance numbers played in unusual special arrangements by the Imperial Palace Orchestra, with an occasional vocal refrain thrown in for good measure.

Advance notices of the program indicated a revolutionary scheme of presentation and announcing, but nothing peculiarly novel seemed to be heard. It is true that the advertising was confined to a minimum, mostly coming from the local stations of the chain. The central announcer merely opened the occasion with the oracular pronouncement "Temple Tone!" which was followed by a rippling of silver-toned bells interwoven with a phrase from Amy Woodford-Finden's famous "Temple Bells." Once or twice mention was made of the new receivers to be marketed by this company, whose fame is based upon their good loudspeakers, but that was all. The name of each dance number was plainly and briefly stated.

The new program comes immediately before the hour of dance music provided by B. A. Rolfe's orchestra. It will be at least as satisfactory as the latter to dancers and quite a little more attractive to nondancing listeners.

The second half of the Walter Damrosch Symphony Hour overlapped the period allotted to this new program. In it a little competition in the way of dance rhythms was offered in Waldteufel's famous waltz, "Les Patineurs," in which the skimming, sweeping movement of skaters is well suggested. Preceding this light and airy number came the somber picture of Finland's struggle for independence in Sibelius' "Finlandia," which has been broadcast quite frequently lately, though seldom as well as in this instance.

While this concert was made up of thoroughly well-known compositions, the one to be offered next Saturday evening is to include in addition to another Viennese waltz, by Strauss this time, two interesting new works. Vaughan Williams' "London Symphony," although performed in 1914, was withdrawn for revision until after the war. Dunn's "We," dedicated to Col. Charles A. Lindbergh, has been heard several times on the air.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House Saturday were the following:

Florence A. Bingenheimer, New York, N. Y.
George Spill, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. Jennie C. Leven, Bridgeport, Conn.
Mrs. Mabel E. Fyle, Bridgeport, Conn.
Mrs. Betty S. Converse, New Haven, Conn.
Eugene E. Leven, Bridgeport, Conn.
Russell Pettit, Larchmont, N. Y.
Mrs. Russell Pettit, Larchmont, N. Y.
F. Sparrow, Newark, N. J.
Mrs. F. Sparrow, Newark, N. J.
Harold Timmerman, Larchmont, N. Y.
Mrs. Harold Timmerman, Larchmont, N. Y.
W. J. Page, San Diego, Calif.
Mrs. W. J. Page, San Diego, Calif.
M. W. Folstein Jr., San Diego, Calif.
Jesse E. Fuller, San Diego, Calif.
E. D. Harris, Roseburg, Ore.
Eugene Hudgins, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Mrs. Marjorie Hudgins, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Rhubarb Punch

New, colorful, delicious! Hear this recipe at 11 o'clock tomorrow morning over Station WBZA, broadcast by the Director of the Forecast Radio School of Cookery, for The American Sugar Refining Co.

"Sweeten it with Domino" American Sugar Refining Company

Your Glassware ... does it reflect the vogue in form and color? you can soon ascertain by consulting advertisements in the Monitor

when you buy please mention The Christian Science Monitor

NBC VICE-PRESIDENT



FRANK M. RUSSELL

THE National Broadcasting Company went to the Department of Agriculture to select its vice-president in charge of Washington activities of the chain, just as the Columbia Broadcasting System recently went to the Federal Radio Commission to find a vice-president in Sam Pickard. Mr. Russell is one of the six new vice-presidents recently elected by the NBC.

The new NBC executive is Frank M. Russell, former newspaper man, who has been assistant to two Secretaries of Agriculture, Secretary Jardine and Secretary Hyde. Mr. Russell came to Washington in 1922 at the request of Henry Wallace, one time Secretary of Agriculture, to reorganize the department's press division.

Mr. Russell was born in Lohrville, Ia., in 1895. He is a graduate of Iowa State College of the class of 1919. Later he engaged in newspaper work in Des Moines and elsewhere in the middle west. Secretary Hyde, in accepting his resignation, praised his work highly and sent a letter of congratulation to M. H. Aylesworth, president of the NBC, on obtaining the services of Mr. Russell.

The new vice-president will maintain his headquarters in Washington, handling the farm radio program and the other NBC program that originate in the capital city.

The other vice-presidencies were in the nature of promotions for John W. Elwood, program manager; George Engles, concert bureau manager; Niles Trammell, Chicago manager; D. E. Gilman, San Francisco manager; and A. L. Ashby, general attorney. Each will continue to function in his old capacity but will bear the new title.

The Listener Speaks

THE so-called "radio," or radio version of a talking picture, given by the original cast, was introduced by Wendell Hall in the Majestic Hour at 9 p. m., on Sunday evening. Roland West, director of the "Talkie," brought his experience with screen story-telling to bear upon the very different problems of conveying impressions by sound only. In this he was very capably assisted by Dana Noyes, who has been providing "sound scenery" for the "Mary and Bob" playlets for some time. As was to be expected, this combination produced an effective entertainment, although there is no doubt that the Hank Simmons' Show Boat organization still leads in radio play production.

The play chosen was the United Artists feature, "Alibi," which is an adaptation of the stage play, "Nightstick." It is perhaps unfortunate, in view of the increasing feeling that American motion pictures are giving a very false impression to the outside world of conditions in this country, that the first "radio" to be broadcast over an international network, including a Toronto station, should have stressed these same exaggerated pictures of police corruption and gang conflicts. This new example of the presentation to the Canadian public of influences which they are striving to avoid was hardly compensated for by the fine singing by Redferne Hollinshead at the beginning of the program of "O Canada," though this gesture in itself was doubtless appreciated.

Another unsatisfactory feature of the affair was that having enticed listeners to give their attention to the program by promising the presentation of the story "Alibi" the sponsors simply carried this story to its most uncomfortable point and then suggested that its solution could be learned by viewing the picture if local exhibitors should happen to decide to exhibit it after this sample.

After this hour had closed with the customary display of poor taste in using a song of the associations which "Land of Hope and Glory" possesses as a bombastic trade mark, an example of a really constructive broadcast was heard through the same Columbia transcontinental chain when Dr. Lee De Forest, inventor of the three-element vacuum tube which makes present-day radio possible, interviewed C. Francis Jenkins, who is a prime mover in the development of television.

This idea of a prepared interview between authorities on a subject of interest is another new departure in air entertainment and one which holds great possibilities. In this instance it was excellently done. No words were wasted. In a few minutes a complete idea of the present state of television broadcasting and reception was given clearly and interestingly. D. M.

The Dialer's Guide

Features are followed by name of sponsor and network used in parentheses. "CBS" is Columbia Broadcasting System. "WJZ Chain," "WEAF Chain," "Chicago Radio" and "Pacific" are the four general networks of the National Broadcasting Company. These designations are followed by "transcontinental" when coast-to-coast hookup is employed. If only single station is used, its call letters will be given. All times eastern standard time, except Pacific and Chicago radio network features, which are given in their respective times.

FOR FRIDAY, APRIL 26

Concert Artist

May Peterson, lyric soprano (Kodak-CBS transcontinental). American artist whose career is credit to her own efforts. 10 p. m.

Orchestral Music

Feature Hour (Cities Service-WEAF Chain). Rosario Bourdon conducting program of light classics. 8 p. m.

Slumber Music (WJZ Chain). Excerpts from pioneer opera. 11 p. m.

Pacific Little Symphony (NBC transcontinental). Max Dolin's matinee music. 4 p. m.

Vocal Ensembles

Mixed Quartet (Enna Jettick-CBS). Old favorites with orchestral accompaniment. 7:45 p. m.

Bonnie Laddies (WJZ). Popular trio. 7 p. m.

Lead Trio (WEAF Chain). Popular songs with piano. 7:45 p. m.

United Choral Singers (CBS). Liza Lehmann's famous song cycle "In a Persian Garden." 8 p. m.

Quakers (Armstrong-WJZ Chain). Ballads and operetta by male quartet and mixed chorus. 8:30 p. m.

Salon Singers (WEAF Chain). George Dilworth group and orchestra. 10 p. m.

Vocal Recital

Juliet La Carte, soprano (WJZ Chain). Mexican and Spanish program. 8 p. m.

Vocal and Orchestral

Lannie Ross, tenor (Wrigley-WJZ Chain transcontinental). With good surrounding instrumentalists. 9 p. m.

"Footlights" (NBC Pacific). Musical comedy selections. 9:30 p. m.

Educational

Walter Damrosch (RCA-WJZ Chain). "Fun in Music" for grades five and six, and "The Symphony" for high school and college. 11 a. m.

"University of the Air" (RCA-NBC Pacific). Henry M. Hyde, lecturer on Schopenhauer's "The World as Will and Representation." 8 p. m.

Sketches

"Mary and Bob" (Milwaukee-CBS). Entertained by ranchers in Montana. 9 p. m.

"Gus and Louie" (Schradler-WEAF Chain). Further developments in Schradler's "The World as Will and Representation." 9:30 p. m.

Farm Program (Borden-NBC Pacific). Complicated in "Silas" and "Charley." 9 p. m.

"Sunshowers and Rainbows" (CBS). Sister team, male quartet, soloists and orchestra. Famous song cycle "In a Persian Garden." 8:30 p. m.

"Ray and Bestos" (Raybestos-WEAF Chain). Comedy duo and orchestra. 9:30 p. m.

Hay Kemp (WEAF Chain). Manger group. 7:05 p. m.

Phil Spittain (WJZ Chain). Penney-Van der Grinten's "New World" Symphony. 10:30 p. m.

Skellodan (Skelley-NBC Chicago). Jean Goldkette's orchestra with feminine trio, blackface team and soloist. 10:30 p. m.

Trocadero (NBC Pacific). Daily evening program under Frank Ellis. 10 p. m.

GENERAL ELECTRIC

PAYS \$62,381 FOR IDEAS

SCHENECTADY — The General Electric Company awarded \$62,381 to 5627 of its employees during 1928 for suggestions tending to improve working conditions or increase efficiency. During the year, 18,077 suggestions were offered, an increase of 3000 over the previous year, and more than 32 per cent were accepted. The largest award was \$1200, given to an employee in the Schenectady works.

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"All in the Day's Work"



Policeman Holding a Voter's Child During an Election.

Plan for First London Police Bitterly Opposed Century Ago

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

London

ONE hundred years ago this month—on April 15, 1829—Sir Robert Peel introduced his Metropolitan Police Bill into the British House of Commons; and from the little seed then sown has grown the immense police system which prevails in every English-speaking country and in the majority of other countries in the world.

Peel was a man of humanitarian instincts, and filled with a sense of law and order. He had been deeply impressed with the need of a better police organization to combat the increase of crime in the Metropolis, where the teeming population and abundant wealth were trusted to the care of a body of aged men—"Charleys" they were called—who were often chosen because they were on the parish rates, and were paid no more than two pence an hour, and were not able to deal with the rough cases that came up.

In the Charge of the Parishes

In those days each London parish worked independently, and at best worked badly. Kensington, with an area of 15 square miles, and one of the wealthiest districts in London, relied on three constables and three headboroughs. Fulham, with 15,000 inhabitants, had no police whatever; nor had Deptford, with a population of 20,000, which was constantly added to by lawless persons driven out of Westminster by a stricter system of supervision. In Spitalfields gangs of thieves stood at the street corners and waylaid all who attempted to pass them.

Peel determined to stop all this, and break the dominion of the criminal, by establishing a system of police. He knew it was hopeless to start on a national or even a metropolitan scale, so he proposed in the first instance, to begin with the parish of Westminster, to proceed to Kensington and Hammersmith, and then go on to every parish within 15 miles of Charing Cross, which is practically the Metropolitan Police District of the present day, and now consists of 447,626 statute acres with a population of nearly 8,000,000. After that he proposed to police the whole country.

The people were smarting under criminal outrages, yet a storm of opposition burst upon Peel, which required all his courage and skill and sagacity to subdue. The police, it was contended, was an insidious attempt to dragon and tyrannize over the people. Police spies would dog the steps of respectable citizens, enter their houses with the right of search, and interfere with everyday affairs of life. These "raw lobsters," these "peelers," these "bobbies," these "crushers," these "coppers," as they were called, were the myrmidons of a system of political inquisition, behind which lay the subtle design of exalting Peel and placing the Duke of Wellington on the throne!

Parliamentary Work

It required two months of steady parliamentary work to put Peel's mild but tremendously far-reaching

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Art News and Comment

Architectural League, New York

BY RALPH FLINT

Now in progress at the Grand Central Palace is the forty-fourth exhibition of the Architectural League of New York, with nearly 1500 items distributed over three floors. In addition to the vast array of sculpture, painting, and architectural records in one form or another, elaborate interiors by leading decorators of the moment, exhibits of the various products that go toward making an architectural ensemble, landscape gardening in wide photographic display, and decorative wall-painting is a special group of One Hundred Important Paintings by Living American Artists, brought together under the auspices of the Arts Council of the City of New York, all of which should enable the visitor to the Grand Central Palace to gain an idea of what is being accomplished in the fine arts in America.

The purely architectural section of the exhibition invariably catches the eye at the first go, despite the more colorful appeal of the murals that enliven the walls of the forecourt on the main floor. It is primarily a builders' exhibition, and it is eminently fitting that the newest thing in skyscrapers or churches or civic buildings or public monuments or palatial country houses should be the main topic for discussion. And of these various subjects, the skyscraper is easily the headiest item in the list.

Prominent among the newest structures already accomplished or about to rise are the Charnin Building, New York City (Cloran & Robertson), with its 40-odd stories ending in a most interestingly buttressed capping; Cass Gilbert's beautiful New York Life Insurance Building, rearing its magnificent Gothic bulk and gilded tower top where the Madison Square Garden once stood; the New York City (John Deed Howells); the News Building, also by Mr. Howells in connection with Raymond M. Hood, to be a signal addition to the group of massive structures that is making East Forty-second Street a serious rival to lower Broadway; Albert Kahn's handsome Fisher Building in Detroit and winner of silver medal of honor in architecture; the 333 Building in Chicago (Holabird & Root); the forthcoming Roerich Museum by Helme, Corbett & Harrison to adorn Riverside Drive, New York City, within the near future; and Walker and Gillette's Industrial Trust Company Building in Providence, R. I. Most of these new structures are running to simplicity in mass and severity in detail.

Hugh Ferriss is present with some imaginative designs of the cities of the future, without which no well-regulated architectural exhibition can be called complete. Already New York City in the mass is beginning to resemble certain of Mr. Ferriss' earlier conceptions, a fact that should not escape the architectural fraternity to examine his latest prognostications with all gravity.

The decorators and craftsmen are present in droves; Eugene Savage with his three large prize-winning panels of the Elks Memorial in Chicago and Hildreth Meiere with his striking cartoons for the mosaics.

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Good Food
Breakfast—Lunch—Dinner
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AMUSEMENTS

NEW YORK CITY

"HOLIDAY"
Comedy Hit by PHILIP BARRY
PLYMOUTH
Thea. W. 45th St. Eves. 8:50
Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:35

CASINO
30th and Broadway, Eves. 8:30
Matinee Wed. and Sat. 2:30
THE PERFECT MUSICAL PLAY

MUSIC IN MAY
Company of 100, Male Chorus of 60
"BETTER THAN 'THE STUDENT PRINCE'"

MOROSCO
Thea. 45th, W. B. Y. Eves. 8:50
Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:30

JOHN DRINKWATER'S COMEDY HIT

BIRD IN HAND
Original Cast, after a year in London

LITTLE THEATRE OPERA CO. presents

The Chocolate Soldier
HECKSCHER THEA., 5th Ave. & 104th St.
Week Apr. 22d, Nights 8:30, Mats. Sat.
Seats at Knabe's, 5th Ave., 47 St., & Room 1002
118 W. 57 St. and Box Office (Open at noon)

LONGACRE THEA., W. 45 St. Eves. 8:30
Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30

Mystery Square
"GREATEST MYSTERY DRAMA"

LYCEUM
Thea. W. 45 St. Eves. 8:50
Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:35
"MEET THE PRINCE"

Basil SYDNEY—Mary ELLIS
"MILNE AT HIS BEST"—In Caseros
200 GOOD SEATS AT \$1.00

HENRY MILLER'S THEATRE
Mats. Thurs. and Sat. Eves. 8:30

Journey's End
by R. E. SHERRIFF

"The Season's Undisputed Masterpiece"

NEW MOON
with EVELYN ROBERT GUS
HERBERT HALLIDAY
Imperial Thea., 45th St. Mats. Wed. & Sat.

Jules Pascal, Peggy Bacon, Claggett Wilson, Katherine Schmidt, Nikol Schattstein, Molly Luce, Alex Brook, Leon Kroll, Harry Hering, Adolf Dehn, and William de L. Dodge leading the procession. The aim of these exhibitions is to provide the unknown artist with a chance to achieve a metropolitan appearance, and it is a healthy sign of the times that two such representative clearing houses as the Independents and the Salon continue to flourish as they do.

British Art at Liverpool

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
LIVERPOOL, ENG.—This month there is on view at the Walker Art Gallery, Liverpool, the largest exhibition of contemporary works yet organized by the British Artists' Exhibitions, founded some two years ago by Sir Joseph Duveen. Two large galleries are devoted to oil paintings, one to water colors, a fourth to drawings and prints, and there is also a small collection of sculpture. In all, the exhibits just exceed 500 in number.

Planned to help the younger and lesser-known artists and to bring their work to the notice of a new public, this exhibition like its predecessors is remarkable not so much for a few works of outstanding distinction, but for its high level of numerous small paintings good to live with and suitable for the enrichment of modest homes. Though admittedly national in its aim, this organization is conducted in no narrow-minded manner and one of the most attractive landscapes here is "A Distance in Wiltshire" by the Japanese artist T. H. Chiu, who has had his training and is still working in England. This spacious view of a stretch of downlands, with fleecy clouds floating in the sky, is particularly happy in its indication of movement in the cloud-shadows traveling across the land, a touch which gives life and animation to an otherwise quiet and peaceful scene.

Again, in the water color room two outstanding exhibits, distinguished by bold decorative design, strong drawing and rich brilliant color are the sailing ship "Henriette" of Toulon, and the street scene, "Rue Allan, St. Tropez," by Karl Hagedorn, a Manchester artist of German descent now naturalized. Among the black-and-white exhibits a place of honor is deservedly given to C. R. W. Nevinson's "Steel Construction," a fascinating design based on the girders and scaffolding of a building in course of erection. It is a good example of the beauty of pattern which the artist's eye can find and record among ordinary passing conditions of modern life which seem unpromising to those gifted with less vision.

Alfred A. Wolmark, who has recently had a considerable success with his exhibition in Paris, shows a decorative "Still Life," strong in design and characterized by the unusual intensity of his brilliant but harmonious color. Women painters are well to the fore, one of the most successful exhibits of figure subjects being Mrs. Florence M. Asher, while among the sculpture Mrs. Stabler's "Summer" and Mrs. Phyllis Clay's delightful alabaster statuette "Autumn," and Miss Maria Petrie's tenderly expressive "Portrait Bust" of a woman are among the most notable exhibits.

The rich colorfulness of seventeenth century Italian painting marks the canvas by Bernardo Strozzi, a recent gift from the Friends of the Cleveland Museum of Art. For the third time this group has added an important picture to the Museum's collection, the new acquisition being a large allegorical canvas, a Minerva. Single figures are characteristic of many of Strozzi's works, as in this painting which is unmistakably an outstanding example by this Genoese painter.

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Photograph by H. L. Summerville
From a Painting by Catherine Carter Critcher.

Southern States Art League

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
SAN ANTONIO, TEX.—The ninth annual exhibition of the Southern States Art League was held in Witte Museum, San Antonio.

The largest award, a purchase prize of \$500 offered by San Antonio friends of art and by the estate of Mrs. C. W. Wetmore, Birmingham, Ala., pioneer patron of the league, was won by Miss Catherine Carter Critcher, Washington, D. C., with her "Taos Farmers." Miss Critcher, who has studied in New York, Washington and Paris, is represented in the Corcoran Gallery of Art, the National Academy of Design, the Boston Art Club, the new museum in Santa Fe, N. M., and in private collections.

Decorative Art, 1929

Decorative Art, 1929. London: The Studio, Ltd. 7s. 6d.

This volume deals mainly with the new movement in architecture, and although this new movement, on its first acquaintance, may seem to glorify mechanical inventions and all that pertains to the present age of steel, concrete and labor-saving devices, yet a careful reading of the informative articles it contains and attentive examination of the innumerable illustrations therein leaves one reader, at any rate, with the feeling that co-operation between the artist and the machine is not only possible, but necessary.

The new architecture takes light, air, space and cheapness into special account in its planning, and one of its fundamentals might be said to be that design and beauty are not incompatible with the work of the machine. Examples may be seen in France, Belgium, Germany, Switzerland, Holland and Austria and at one or two places in England. Its chief exponent was M. Le Corbusier (who contributes a most interesting letter to the present volume, Messieurs Mallet-Stevens, Djo-Bourgeois, Gropius, Docker, Van der Rohe, Lucrat and

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decoration, new forms of furniture, internal economy, garden rooms, roof-gardens and the various innovations the architects introduce. Design and workmanship play a great part in rendering these interiors beautiful and the services of the workman-artist are likely to be extensively required should the new style of building become general.

Art in Boston

At Grace Horne's Galleries, Stuart Street at Dartmouth, Roy Sheldon's sculpture is being shown until May 4. Mr. Sheldon's figures have a double appeal in his achievement of simplification and style without emptiness, and in his use of varied mediums. The catalogue lists this fascinating assembly of materials: rose marble, onyx, Norwegian granite, oak, Asiatic marble, ivory marble, antique red marble, silver bronze, in addition to the staple bronzes and marbles.

This sculpture does not have the air of having been molded in wax and clay, where the figures are not cast, but to have been carved out in the first place from the stone. That is, the finished work has the look of being done in a way that is consistent with the material used. Thus the granite "Elephant" has legs that are not cut in the round, but are part of the central mass. To have detached them from the center would have proved little beyond the skill of the stone cutter, and would have lost much of the unity of effect and something of the beauty of the material itself.

There is in each of Mr. Sheldon's compositions a completeness, a circuit of interest that never flies off outside the subject. The flow of line is self-embracing, and the rhythms serve each other as well as the whole. When Mr. Sheldon formalizes and simplifies a head he seems only to accent the essence of his subject.

Among the varied exhibitions at the Grace Horne Galleries are gouache drawings by E. Ganso, rich in their dark stained glass tones; etchings by English artists; Cézanneque still-life paintings by Frederick Sisson; portraits by Sonier Mazier; "Dancers," a rhythmic novelty in design, by L'Engle; landscapes by Herbert Barnett and pastels by Donald Barton.

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Silver-Points by John Storrs

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

Chicago

JOHN STORRS, sculptor, who divides his time between Chicago and Paris, has taken on a new activity, and has begun to produce drawings, many of them silver-points. His current exhibition at Roullier's is attracting much attention. Silver-point drawings have been known for some hundreds of years, but it is surprising how few artists of the present day ever heard of them, or know what they are.

The drawing is done with a metallic point (generally silver or gold) on a prepared paper, and as the metal point slides over the surface, a chemical change takes place in the paper and produces a gray line. One can draw as quickly as one likes, but there is no way of erasing or altering a line, so most silver-point drawings have been drawn at top speed. The line and drawing is very beautiful in tone, and different in quality from that of any other medium. The point is perfectly solid, so the line does not vary in width, nor does it vary in color as differences in pressure do not result in deeper tones as with a lead pencil. Points of the greatest width may, of course, be used in the same drawing, but I do not recollect having seen any drawings where this has been done.

Albrecht Dürer was one of the greatest exponents of silver-point drawing, three centuries ago, but almost all his drawings are modeled with the minute care that an engraver would take. Some of them are on tinted paper. This last summer at the great commemorative exhibition of his work in Nuremberg there were a large number of these drawings on exhibition that had been borrowed from museums and private collections all over Europe, and thousands of people came to see and admire them. An attempt to buy silver-points and prepared paper in the art supply stores of Nuremberg was, however, unsuccessful, so rare

In one or two cases a tone has been introduced composed of parallel lines to bring out a contour, but these drawings are the least successful, as the tone does not amalgamate itself with the rest of the drawing. In one or two drawings also the arms or legs are drawn in two positions. These are interesting as showing what happens when an artist changes his mind, but of course the effect of the drawing is spoiled. Heads and figures are all of the utmost simplicity, and have mood as well as charm. A few of the heads have been done in pencil or crayon, but this has been used in the manner of the metal point, so a casual observer would not readily distinguish between them.

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THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

The Animal Town Club Opens Its Clubhouse

By RALPH BERGENGREN

"I CAN hardly wait," squeaked Mrs. Mouse. "Tra-la-la. Tra-la-la." She was setting the table for supper in the Mouses' dining room, going back and forth to the kitchen, and when she squeaked "Tra-la-la. Tra-la-la," she squeaked musically, as if trying to provide herself with a band, and waltzed round and round with a plate of toasted cheese in one paw and a little pitcher of milk in the other. Mr. Mouse, reading a copy of the Animal Town Gazette in his chair by the fireplace, looked at her curiously. So did little Henry Mouse, who was playing with his alphabet blocks on the floor. And so did Willie Mouse, who was helping his mother set the table, by putting the napkins in their proper places.

"Careful with the milk pitcher," squeaked Mr. Mouse warningly. "What can you hardly wait for, Emma?"

"Why do you dance and sing, Mother?" asked Willie Mouse.

"May I have a bite of cheese now, Mother?" squeaked Henry Mouse.

"And oh, see what I've spelled with my blocks. B L P Q W X. What does B L P Q W X spell, Mother?"

"I'm not sure there is such a word, Henry," said Mrs. Mouse, in her squeaky way. "We will look in the dictionary and see after supper. Tra-la-la. Tra-la-la." Of course you may not have a bite of cheese now.

"Tra-la-la. Tra-la-la," said Henry contentedly, for he knew quite well that he couldn't have a bite of cheese so near supper time. He put the word B L P Q W X carefully at one side, so that he wouldn't forget it, and began making another word with his alphabet blocks.

"I can hardly wait for the opening night of the new club," explained Mrs. Mouse.

The Gazette

"There's a piece about it in the Gazette," said Mr. Mouse. "I will peruse it aloud to you."

"I'd love to hear it," said Mrs. Mouse. "Tra-la-la."

"Best Clothes Being Brushed," read Mr. Mouse. "That's the headline, you understand. It's the important news in the newspaper, and so Editor Squirrel has it printed in large letters."

"Nobody's been brushing my best clothes," said Willie Mouse.

"You are too young to brush after 8 o'clock," Willie said Mr. Mouse. "And besides that somebody has to be at home with Henry."

"Nothing within the memory of any resident of Animal Town," read Mr. Mouse, "has been so important as the opening of the Animal Town Club in its new and beautiful clubhouse at 127 Bear Avenue next Saturday evening."

"Tra-la-la. Tra-la-la," hummed Mrs. Mouse.

"It may fairly be said," continued Mr. Mouse, frowning at the interruption, "that Animal Town society has never before made greater preparation for a coming event. Mr. Rabbit, the general proprietor of the Rabbit's Clothing Emporium, tells the editor of this paper that the Emporium has never sold so many new clothes in so short a time, and that everybody who is not buying, new clothes is buying a new whisk broom."

In the new edifice the well-known firm of interior decorators, Bee, Bee and Bee, are busy with the decorations, among which are two portraits of Mayor John Bear's ancestors, the Baron, Sir John Bear, one in armor and the other in his court costume. Mayor Bear has had these ancestral portraits painted especially for the club.

"It is rumored that Mr. and Mrs. T. Wentworth Bear will have charge of the refreshments. There will be light-roaming walking by a well-known performer, and one of the events of the evening will be a ring-tossing contest by the more athletic members of the club. For those who wish to trip the light fantastic toe music will be furnished by the Animal Town Dance Orchestra. "There is a good deal more of it," said Mr. Mouse, "but perhaps I had better peruse it after we have finished supper."

"I suppose you had," said Mrs. Mouse. "The toasted cheese will be quite cold, Tra-la-la. Tra-la-la."

It was just like that all over Animal Town.

This was Friday—and tomorrow, Saturday, was the opening night of the Animal Town Club. Nothing else was talked about even among the children. When Bennie Squirrel, who had been playing with Willie Rabbit and Johnny Raccoon, tagged them both and cried "Tag, you're it," and ran up a tree, Willie Rabbit said, "You wait. We'll tag you all right tomorrow night at the new club." And Johnny Raccoon said, "There won't be any trees there for you to run up, either, Bennie Squirrel."

Mr. Raccoon and Miss Samantha Bear

When Johnny's uncle, Mr. Raccoon, met Miss Samantha Bear, to whom he had taken a great fancy ever since the night Miss Bear had such interest in going to the new club, he sat in front and steer, Mr. Raccoon lifted his hat, and made a deep bow, and said, "I hope, Miss Bear, that I may hope for the honor of a dance with you at the opening night of the Animal Town Club." And Miss Bear, who was rather an old-fashioned girl, blushed becomingly, and bowed prettily, and said she was sure it would be a very great pleasure.

It had been a growing excitement, but in the beginning, as so often happens, nobody had been very much excited. Mr. Mouse, although he had afterward forgotten all about it, had suggested the idea to Mayor Bear, and then afterward Mayor Bear had forgotten that anybody had suggested it, and thought he had had the idea all by himself. They had been talking about this and that, as people do, and Mr. Mouse had said, "John, this town ought to have a Club," and Mr. Bear had said, "So it ought, William." Then they had gone on to something else. When Mayor Bear happened to think of it again some months afterward, it seemed to him a very good idea indeed. So he talked about it to some of the business animals, and they thought it was a good idea, and began raising a subscription. Editor Squirrel thought it was a good idea and began writing pieces about it in

the Animal Town Gazette. And pretty soon nearly everybody thought it was a good idea and that Mayor Bear had thought of it first.

But it was only when Carpenter Henry W. Bear began work on the Clubhouse that anybody got excited, and then every day nearly everybody got more and more excited. John Owl, the poet whose verses were often printed in the Animal Town Gazette, wrote a poem called:

THE CARPENTER

(Written for the Animal Town Gazette)

I love to perch upon a tree
Where I the carpenter can see,
And how his work is sped.
He seldom falls
To hit his nails
Exactly on the head.
Each noon his cub
Brings him some grub.
He eats, and then
He goes to work again
On the Animal Town Club.

And nearly every time the Animal Town Gazette came out it had a picture showing how far Carpenter Bear had got along. So it was not surprising that the day before the opening night nearly everybody was so excited they could hardly wait. Almost the only person who wasn't very much excited was Mr. Mouse.

Time seemed to move slowly in Animal Town. But it did move. By 8 o'clock Saturday evening the interior of the Animal Town Club presented a gay sight.

"I do," said Mrs. Mouse, who was dancing with Editor Squirrel. "I do just love to dance, Mr. Squirrel."

"Round and round," said Mr. Squirrel. "It's a most exhilarating exercise. After I've put in a hard day's work on the Gazette nothing else rests and refreshes me, Mrs. Mouse, like a good dance. I'm another squirrel. But where is Mr. Mouse?"

"He's in the club library," said Mrs. Mouse, "reading some of John Owl's poems in the back numbers of the Gazette."

So they went round and round. The Animal Town Dance Orchestra was playing the Beautiful Blue Danube, and had never played it better. Miss Samantha Bear went round and round with Mr. Raccoon. Miss Fannie Fox, who would have preferred a fox trot, went round and round with Theodor Bear. Mayor Bear's son, Benjamin Hare went round and round with his cousin, Matilda Hare. Tommie and Ellen Bear were going to go round and round as soon as they could make up their minds to start. Their father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. T. Wentworth Bear, had been going round and round, but now Mr. T. Wentworth Bear was giving Carpenter Bear a glass of lemonade, and Mr. T. Wentworth Bear was bringing Mrs. Mayor Bear a refreshing cup of cocoa. But Mayor John Bear stood and looked at the fire in the fireplace, for the evening was a bit cool, and thought and thought.

"Everybody wants me to be President of the Club," thought Mayor Bear, "because they think I thought of it first. But did I think of it first? Let me think. Let me think."

Mayor John Bear stood with his paws behind his back, and thought and thought.

And then after quite a while he

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When Is a Berry Not a Berry?

"WHAT a silly question!" you say, and probably you will think the answer even sillier. It is: "Nearly always."

Quite half the fruits people think of as berries are not really berries at all, as any botanist will tell you, and a great many fruits you would never think of calling berries don't deserve that name; for a berry is a fruit in which all the seeds lie enclosed in a juicy pulp covered only with a thin layer of skin.

Think of a gooseberry, or a grape, and you will know at once what a true berry is like. The whortleberry—sometimes called bilberry, or blueberry—is another good example.

Who would have thought of a tomato as a berry? And yet it is one, sure enough. The fruit of the potato plant, and also the deadly nightshade are real berries. The cucumber, when young, is rather an unusual variety, and when it is older the rim

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Mayor John Bear Stood With His Paws Behind His Back and Thought and Thought.

The Mail Bag

Pasco, Washington

Dear Editor:

I am a little girl almost 4 years old and have asked my mother to write to the Mail Bag and tell you how much I love Snubs, Waddles, Mr. Scroggins and Milly-Molly-Mandy. I did enjoy "The House Next Door" and Mother is making it into a book for me.

Some time ago we were so pleased to see a picture on the Children's Page of a Mexican straw soldier and horse like one we have. A friend living in Mexico brought it to us when she came to visit us.

I attend the Christian Science Sunday School and have been absent only one time in the past year. I love to go to Sunday School. I have the book "Milly-Molly-Mandy," also "The Diary of Snubs Our Dog," and dearly love them. I send love to all the Mail Baggers and to the Editor.

Betty Lou B.

Billings, Montana

Dear Editor:

I enjoy the letters in the Mail Bag so much that I wish to show my gratitude by writing one. I am 11 years old and have always attended the Christian Science Church and Sunday School.

We are on the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains. In summer only the highest peaks have snow, but some of it stays on them all the time. There are many wild animals in these mountains. I have seen deer, elk, bear, moose and buffalo, besides smaller animals like porcupine, woodchucks and squirrels in them. I have never seen a very great variety of birds, but the blue jays, camp robbers and magpies surely have a good time.

A great many people visit the parks and "dude ranches" in these mountains. Here in Billings is located the largest beet sugar factory in the world. We think this is a very nice place to live in.

[How many other little readers have so many wild animals near their homes? Please send in your full name and address, Adelbert S.]

Nunthorpe, Yorks, England

Dear Editor:

I love the stories on the Children's and Young Folks' Pages. I have two sisters—one 6, and a baby, 16 months old who can just walk. I go to a school in London called Clear View. I am 10 years old. I go to Sunday School every Sunday in the holidays and at school.

I should like to correspond with some other little girl of my age. We live right out in the country and go for lovely picnics. We are listening in to the wireless just now.

Audrey E.

Oakland, California

Dear Editor:

I have written to the Mail Bag before but did not see my letter published so I am trying again.

We live in the city of Oakland. From our front windows, we can see the beautiful Berkeley hills and the Campanile on the Campus at University of California. From the windows in the rear, we can see San Francisco and the wonderful Golden Gate.

My hobby is stamp collecting. I have quite a few stamps and several that I will trade with children in any foreign country. My greatest joy is my music. I hope some day to study

In Europe. My favorite composers are Bach, Beethoven and Haydn.

I should like to receive letters from any child, especially in foreign countries. The Monitor helps me greatly in my school work. I certainly could not get along very well without it. I am 10 years old and in the sixth grade.

Betty W.

Newberg, Oregon

Dear Editor:

This is the first time I have written to the Mail Bag, but I read the Children's Page and enjoy it very much. I am going to tell you a little about our town, Newberg, is a Quaker town, and there is a Quaker Friends Church here. Our President, Mr. Hoover, lived here for several years while a young man, and attended the Friends College.

Newberg is in the Willamette Valley. We are surrounded by the lovely Chehalis Hills and the past

West Brattleboro, Vermont

Dear Editor:

I am very fond of music and take violin lessons. I like poetry and write it. I once lived on the estate that Rudyard Kipling owned and where he lived when he was in this country. He wrote the "Jungle Books" and the "Just So Stories" when he was there. It is a very beautiful place.

I liked the letter by Tommy Cat.

Helen G.

Dear Editor:

I have a pet cat. His name is Tom but I call him Kitty. I am 10 years old, and should like to correspond with some little girl in Hanover, Germany, but it would have to be in English, as I cannot yet read or write German. With love to the editor and Mail Baggers.

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Helen G.

winter they were covered with snow.

We can see the hills from our windows and it was a very pretty sight. Newberg has a large sawmill and paper mill, and I have had the pleasure of visiting the paper mill, which was very interesting. I have three brothers and we have all gone to Christian Science Sunday School ever since we can remember.

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Odds and Ends Toys

THE majority of boys and girls have lots of toys, but there is a certain fascination in the toy made out of odds and ends at home, especially if it is made by oneself.

There is, for instance, the toy raft, made of old corks, which floats splendidly in the bath or in a small pond. First collect a number of corks of one size, if possible, and thread a piece of wire through enough of them to make the width of the raft; then thread another row, and another, and so on until you have the desired length. When the rows of threaded corks are lying neatly in place, side by side, join them by twisting a strong thread round the wires between the corks, commencing at the back and working to the front until they are all fixed firmly together.

Empty cotton reels can be turned into toy trees for your farm. Paint the reels green or crimson with a band of black to make them look like trunks. Fringe any bright green paper by cutting it into strips, leaving a little margin uncut along one edge. Twist the paper round the top of a thin piece of stick, tie firmly with cotton, and pull out the fringe to look like leaves. Fit the other end of the stick into the hole in the cotton reel.

The top of the reel should be painted brown to look like earth. You may like to wind a little piece of brown paper round the base of the stick to make it fit. An avenue of these trees will look very grand leading up to your toy farm.

It is interesting, too, to make paper costumes for your dolls, so that they may be going to a doll carnival. Pierrots and clowns are quite easy to dress in paper, especially if you use the soft crinkly kind which is so pretty.

Monday Seas

When Martha hangs the washing out, The warm wind blows the sheets about, And I go marching in between The rows of snowy linen clean.

I play I'm sailing on the main, The sheets are sails that flap and strain, And endless seas about me spread, And endless sky far overhead!

And when I've sailed across the foam, I gladly turn my boat toward home, A treasure in the hold there lies, For Mother dear, who waits for me!

ELOISE HAPPY RICHARDS.

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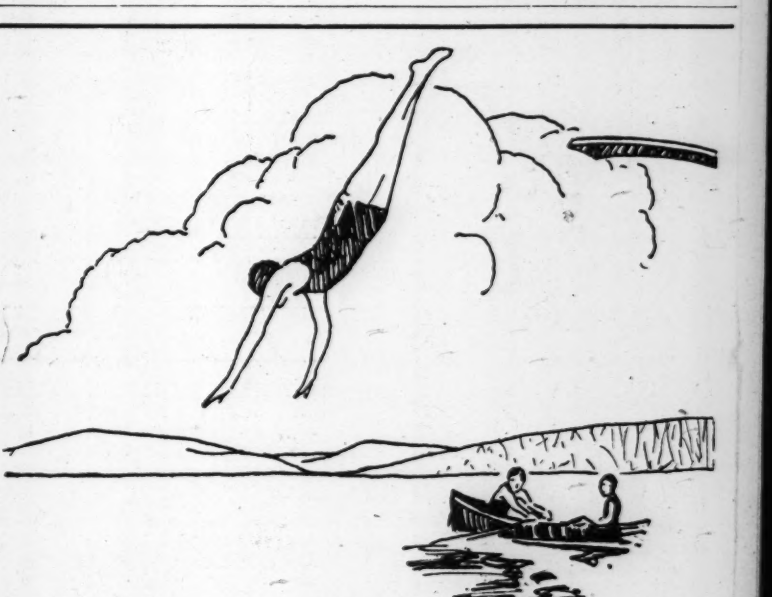
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Answer to "A Puzzling Subtraction" published April 15:

Can + Bee + Tar + Pansy — (Beet + Pans) = Canary.



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The Christian Science Monitor

A DAILY NEWSPAPER FOR THE HOME

THE HOME FORUM

In Malory's Land of Faerie

IT IS four hundred and forty-four years since that notable publishing season when one book and one only was issued from one solitary press in England: the book being Sir Thomas Malory's *Morte D'Arthur* and the press, Master William Caxton's. But Malory, who must have toiled long, first to collect, then collate, and translate his French originals, did his work well and his noble book is still "quick and green" and a precious heritage to each succeeding generation. Indeed, the spirit of ancient chivalry celebrated in the romantic tales connected with Arthur and his knights of the Round Table seems to have passed into the very fiber of our western civilization; so that even this last Christmas, in looking over the lists of new books you might have noticed how one modern poet, John Massfield, had returned to the old sources for his inspiration. Something like a colorful film and presenting humanity as it never was, save in some early medieval poet's dream, the *Morte D'Arthur* needs to be read with discretion. But as Caxton said in his preface, if we "do after the good and leave the evil," it is a precious book wherein is to be seen "noble chivalry, courtesy, humanity, friendliness, hardness, love and friendship."

There are many versions of the Arthurian cycle of tales more appealing than this redaction of them in prose; the alliterative English *Morte D'Arthur* or "Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight," for example, or the Red Book of Oxford, the "High History of the Holy Grail" too and, in French, Chrétien de Troyes's charming poetic *Yvain* and *Erec*. But Malory's book, by bringing together the stories of all the knights and interlacing their lives and adventures with the Grail legend and the strange doings of ogre-like giants and Celtic enchanters such as Merlin and Morgan le Fay, is in itself a sort of storehouse of radiant romantic dreams and so has yielded inspiration and delight down the long years.

In prehistoric days, especially in Wales and Brittany, the legends and histories of many early queens and heroes must have lived on and often been heard upon the lips of the people; indeed even today, we may pass ancient landmarks in these countries celebrating the names of Bran, or Merlin, or Arthur, or Morgan le Fay. To know their stories, as they were first told, however, even Malory in the fifteenth century lived five or six hundred years too late, so that some of the matter he rescued from oblivion was already incomprehensible. Which fact accounts for much that is confused and shadowy in the setting of his beautiful old tales and especially for such difficult symbolism as is found in the confused account of the strange castle of the Grail, the home of King Péschour and "some of both Percival's and Galahad's adventures."

Malory's book is named after the famous close of the twenty-first century which relates how, after a battle

on the downs near Salisbury, three Queens came in a great barge over the waters that surrounded Glastonbury and taking up King Arthur rowed away with him to Avalon. It is chiefly composed of episodes and adventures in the histories of knights whose names were celebrated throughout all Christendom during the later Middle Ages. Half fairy being such as Nimue, Merlin and Morgan le Fay as well as Saracens, giants, dwarfs and gentle hermits help to fill the background, while sweet and wonderful queens and princesses ride on white mules or green horses down the long woodland glades in search of champions to come and free them and their castles from tyrants or usurping lords.

The scene is either the primeval forest, probably of oak and beech, which once grew, dark and well-nigh impenetrable, over the greater part of Gaul and Great Britain; or else it is a turreted chamber in some ancient castellated grange. The atmosphere is pure romance. Sometimes we ride midst hail and rain and thunder and the forest is dark with fell enchantments and hid snares; sometimes we meander down the green aisles of the flowery wilderness—come to a still pavilion where the King and court are celebrating Whitsuntide in the woods. Hermits, good men of prayer, abound and their kindly influence is felt throughout the long episodes of knightly adventure.

A most remarkable passage concerning the household of such a character occurs in the chapter headed, "How Sir Launcelot and Sir Lavinne departed from the fields." Launcelot, at the testing and been disguised and, though a conqueror, was departing quite unknown since he had left his own famous shield with the Maid of Astolat, and, to please her, had worn her sleeve upon his arm. "Mercy," said Sir Garvaire to Arthur, I marvel what knight that is with the red sleeve. Sir, said King Arthur, he will be known ere he departs. And then the King blew to deping and the prize was given by the heralds unto the knight with the white shield that bare the red sleeve." But, after the reward, Sir Launcelot still kept his secret and departed in search of succor with Sir Lavinne, who had been and he knew him as squire. Then Sir Lavinne thought him of a gentle hermit who was once himself a full noble knight who lived not a two mile away. And so by fortune they came to that hermitage, which was a wood and a great cliff on the other side, and a fair water running under it. And then Sir Lavinne beat on the gate with the butt of his spear, and cried fast "Let in for Jesus's sake." And there came a fair child to the door and asked them what they would. Fair son, said Sir Lavinne, go and pray thy lord the hermit for God's sake to let in here a knight that is full sore wounded. And the child went lightly, and then he brought the hermit, which was a passing good man. So when Sir Lavinne saw him, he prayed him for God's sake of succor. What knight is he said the hermit, who is he of the house of Arthur or not? I wot not, said Sir Lavinne, what he is, nor what his name, but well I wot I saw him do marvelously this day as of deeds of arms. . . . Then Sir Lavinne brought the hermit to Launcelot and he knew him as the best knight in the world and brought him into his house where, later on, Sir Bors came and found him and heard all the story of the romance except the worst for the sake of the fair maiden of Astolat.

Many are the episodes that delight in this old manual of chivalry. How Sir Bors, "strong in grace," left his own brother to fight his battle unaware and departed to succor a fair gentlewoman, as was his duty as a knight of noble Arthur's court. How Arthur braved the wrath of the giant king on Michael's Mount. How Sir Beauline rode with Linet, who ever chided him sore, many weary ways, and came in to her sister's castle and was rewarded at last. How Tristram wandered with his little dog into the woods and was known to his friends by the dog. Sir Bors are the themes treated in the book, familiar to us all from childhood, because sung by our poets from the days of Spenser and Milton onward, painted by our artists. Maybe it is the element of surprise in the adventures narrated that gives them some of their magic. The little ships all appeared in silk down to the water, with their invisible rowers, arriving on the yellow sands; the castles on high rocks with posters in the thick walls facing the sea where lions stand guard the dwarfs that come running out of the forest ambush to do you aught and do battle with their lords, Sir Gareth or Le Cote Mal Taille or Kay. So interwoven are the threads in Malory's book, so complicated the knights' journeys that not everybody can go heartily with Spenser when he wrote—

"The ways, through which my weary steps I guide
In this delightful land of faerie
Are so exceeding spacious and wide
And sprinkled with such sweet variety
Of all that pleasant is to ear and eye,
That I, nigh ravished with rare thought's delight
My tedious travel do forget thereby."

But present indications are that there will always be some, who with him, forget the tedious travel in the delight.

Windflowers

Wind caressed!
Trembling on slender stems,
Anemones—fragile fairy bells,
Sweetly a-ringing.

Pink tinted pearls
Hung on an emerald thread,
Petals delicate as wisps of dreams
And as lovely.

Wind flowers
Sweet with the whispers of coming Spring
Full of unuttered secrets
Of nurturing snow.

DOROTHY WHITELY FAY.



Ring-a-Round, From an Etching by Vernon Thomas.

Ring-a-Round

The unseen pipes of spring are blowing
Bright birds shrill sweetly from the trees
As children round and round are circling
In elfin footsteps on the lea.

They sing a song the field lark's singing
They dance a step the fairies tread
The honey bee is softly humming
While buzzing gayly overhead.

EVELYN SEAVEY THOMAS.

CHILDREN dancing lyrically, Pamela, George, Henry, and their companions see friends in the whispering breeze, the swaying clouds, the glancing sun. The bee buzzes and the lark sings in ecstasy. They are emblems of light and joy as they "ring-around the sword."

These are but a few of Vernon Thomas's little models who unwittingly pose for the young artist—an etcher and a painter of children. Her methods of work are individual—she does not pose the young subject with a demand to sit quietly and think of something pleasant. She is more likely to give Pamela a studio doll, battered, frowny, jolly withal, and soon Pam is utterly absorbed. She may introduce the doll to the tin man, as she calls the armor of a Crusader, or put her to sleep in a brass warming pan. Absorbed is the

child and has forgotten she is there for the tiresome business of having her portrait done.

With a few deft lines, Vernon Thomas catches the doll and they are smiling on the copper plate. Perhaps George Henry is dressed up for the occasion and not knowing what it is all about is grimly determined to do the impossible and sit up and look like a little gentleman. To the self-conscious boy, the etcher may give a clock with the unusual request that he take it apart and put it together again. The result is that "George Henry" appears quite like himself, even in new shoes and best clothes. Mere action in the child does not in the least disturb the artist.

She is a Chicago woman, well known there and throughout the United States for the beauty and delicacy of her etchings and paintings of youth. At present, she is having a one-man show of etchings at the Smithsonian Institution in Washington. She exhibits her work in London and Paris—in New York at the National Arts Club; in Philadelphia, at the Print Club and the Philadelphia Alliance; the Brooklyn Society of Etchers, The Fifty Prints of the Year, the Print-Makers Society of California. She is a member of the Chicago Society of Etchers, The Corcoran, etc. The Art Institute and the City of Chicago have purchased her etchings.

Their First Meeting

Upon Mary's return home from the Illinois capital her father expressed a wish that she should accept an invitation to visit his brother's family in Columbia, Missouri. But Mary, again at home, was having too good a time to wish to leave at once. She must see all her friends first, she must cuddle all her little sisters, and brothers. Then, a round of family dinners and parties behind her, Mary with a rejuvenated wardrobe started on her journey, not to Missouri, but to Illinois, for her sisters had been besieging her with letters to come back to Springfield for a longer visit and Mary, nothing loath, had begged to be allowed to do so. At first she met with a refusal from her parents, but Mary came of pioneer people who would have been swallowed up in the wilderness if they had not been dominant, willful, and determined and these traits, which she fully inherited, finally gained her point.

There was no quarrel with her stepmother as certain biographers state; but truth to tell, the stir and excitement of the young capital had fired Mary's imagination. So, gaining the consent of her parents in 1839, she went to Springfield for a prolonged visit to her sister, Mrs. Ninian Edwards. There, soon after her arrival, Mary, under the wing of Mrs. Edwards, made her first appearance at a cotillion. The scene was brilliant enough to have pleased Mary had she been only an onlooker. The girls in their flowerlike frocks, the soft bursts of laughter, the many gleaming candles casting long wavering lines of light across the polished floor, the cadenced strains of a waltz making dreamy accompaniment to the gliding feet of the dancers. The beauty who remembered Mary doctored around her, importuning her for the first dance. As she slowly circled the room her attention was attracted by the appearance of a tall, spare, but powerfully built man, in earnest conversation with her brother-in-law. His face was a fascinating combination of poetic mysticism, earnest purpose, and quaint humor. Just the kind of strength and ruggedness, too, that had attracted Mary when as a little girl she had declared "Henry Clay is the handsomest man in town."

"Who is that man?" she asked with some excitement in her voice, losing for the moment her little Southern drawl. She had already divined that it must be the much talked of Lincoln.

Their eyes met. His with a searching, appraising glance. Shyly Mary glanced at him through half-closed eyes. Her heart beat a little faster and the faint wild rose in her cheeks deepened. Mary, although not strictly beautiful, was more than pretty. She had a broad white forehead, eyebrows sharply but delicately marked, a straight nose, short upper lip and an expressive mouth curling into an adorable slow coming smile that brought dimples into her cheeks and glinted in her long-lashed, blue eyes. Those eyes, shaded by their long, silky fringe, gave an impression of deep violet shyness contradicted fascinatingly by the spirited carriage of her head. She was vital, brilliant, witty, and well trained in all the social graces from earliest childhood. . . . In stockings and slippers to match the color of her gown, all pink and white, she danced and swayed as lightly and gayly as a branch of fragrant apple blossoms in a gentle spring breeze. From her pink dimpled cheeks to her sophisticated pink satin slippers, she was a fascinating, alluring creature, and Abraham Lincoln in his black satin waistcoat and high black satin stock was himself no mean figure of fashion. As a young man he looked the poet that he really was at heart.

His gray eyes lit up with interest as he watched Mary's animated, pliant face and caught little snatching glimpses of satin slipper straps and gleaming silk-laced ankles under billowing masses of lace and or-gandy, as her hoops swayed in rhythm to the waltz music. Although he cared little for dancing, preferring to look on or talk to some of the more agreeable older members of an assembly, he could not resist this bewitching creature and on being presented to her, he said:

"Miss Todd, I want to dance with you the worst way."

And Mary, with a roguish smile and a twinkle in her eyes, said after the party in recounting the incident to her cousin Elizabeth Todd, "And he certainly did!"—KATHERINE HELM, in "Mary, Wife of Lincoln."

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ΠΑΡΡΗΣΙΑ ΕΝ ΤΗ ΠΡΟΣΕΥΧΗ

Μετὰ φρασὶ τοῦ περὶ Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης ἀρθροῦ διὰ δημοσίευσ-
ταὶ καὶ Ἀγγλιστὶ εἰς τὴν παρούσαν αἰδέα.

Γενικῶς εἰπεῖν, ἡ προσευχὴ κα-
θὼς κοινῶς ἐννοεῖται, δὲν ἀπεδεί-
χθη ἐπαρκὴς ἵνα ικανοποιῇ τὰς
ἀνάγκας καὶ βλεψαί τῆς ἀνθρωπώ-
τητος. Μία μακρὰ σειρὰ ἀκατά-
δεστων μαρτυριῶν περὶ λάθους τινὸς
εἰς τὸν τρόπον τῆς προσευγῆς, πρὸς
τὸν Θεόν. Ἐξ ἄλλου, ἡ ἀλη-
θὴς προσευχὴ, εἶναι βεβαίαν ἀπα-
νησιν. Ἐν ἡσυχίᾳ ἀναγινώσκου-
μεν, "Καὶ πρὶν αὐτοὶ κράξωσιν,
ἐγὼ θέλω ἀποκριθῆναι καὶ ἐνὶ
αὐτοῖς λαλοῦμαι, ἐγὼ θέλω ἀνέσθαι."
Ἡ ἀποτυχία, λοιπὸν λίγης ἀπα-
νησῆς εἰς τὴν προσευχὴν, ἐγγεγραμ-
εἶς τὴν ποιότητα τῆς αἰτήσεως.

Ἄλλο ἄρθρον τῶν ἀνθρώπων εἶναι ἡ
περιφρόνησις τῶν τῆς προτροπῆς
τῆς εὐσεβισμένης, ἐν τῇ πρὸς
Ἐβραίου ἐπιστολῇ, "Ἀς ἀληθι-
νῶν λοιπὸν μετὰ παρηγορίας εἰς
τὸν θρόνον τῆς χάριτος." Ἡ σπου-
δαίτης τῆς ἐντολῆς ὡς παρόντων
ἐν τῇ προσευχῇ τὸν ἵνα παρηγο-
ρίαν ἐπιτολῇ. "Μὴ ἀποβῶντες
λοιπὸν τὴν παρηγορίαν σας, ἥτις
ἐστὶ μυστακοδόσιον μεγάλῳ." Οὕ-
τω ἐμφανίζεται ἡ ἀνάγκη τελείας
βεβαίτητος δὲ ἐκδοτῆς ὁρῶν δέ-
ησι, ἡ δὲ ἐξέδοσις τῆς πνευματι-
κῆς ταύτης ἰδιότητος καίμην τὸν
ἐπιτυχίᾳ αὐτῇ.

Πλήθι μανθάνων διὰ τῆς Χρι-
στιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης πῶς νὰ ἐξο-
ματῶν μετὰ παρηγορίας εἰς τὸν
θρόνον τῆς χάριτος, καὶ οὕτως ἐπι-
τυχάνων τὴν ἐπιλήρησιν τῶν
δικαιῶν αὐτῶν ἐπιθυμιῶν. Ἡ

Ἐπιστήμη αὕτη ἀναφέρει τὴν
Χριστιανικὴν ἐννοίαν τῆς προσευ-
χῆς, βασιζομένη ἐπὶ τῆς ἀντιλή-
ψεως τοῦ Θεοῦ καὶ ἀνθρώπου, καὶ
τῆς μετὰ αὐτὸν ἀπαγορεύσεως συγ-
κεντρίας. Ἀποὺ δὲ Θεὸς εἶναι Νόος,
ἡ Ἀρχὴ, πανταχοῦ παρὼν, ἀνύ-
λοτος Ἀγάπη, καὶ ὁ πραγματικὸς
ἀνθρώπος εἶναι ἰδέα αὐτοῦ, ἡ τέκ-
νω, τὸ ἀντικείμενον τῆς τρυφερᾶς
τοῦ ἀγάπης καὶ φροντίδος, ἔπειτα
ὅτι ὁ ἀνθρώπος κατέχει συνεχῶς, δι-
ἀνταναλώσεως, δια δὲ δὲ οὐρανῶν
Πατρὸς παρῆς. Ἀναγινώσκοντες
ἐν τῇ "Science and Health with
Key to the Scriptures" (Ἐπιστήμη
καὶ Ἰδέα μετὰ Κλειδῶν τῶν Ἰσχυ-
ρῶν) ὑπὸ Mrs. Eddy (σελ. 12, 13):
"Ἐν τῇ Ἐπιστήμῃ, ὅπου αἱ προσευ-
χαὶ εἶναι νοεραὶ, πάντες δύναται
νὰ ἐκφωλευθῶσιν ἐν τῷ Θεῷ ὅτις
εἶναι βεβαίητος ἐννοία ἐν ταῖς
ἀληθείαις." Ἡ Ἀγάπη εἶναι ἀπροσ-
ποίητος καὶ παγκόσμιος ἐν τῇ προ-
σμοχῇ αὐτῆς καὶ εἰς τὰς παροχὰς
αὐτῆς. Εἶναι ἡ ἀνοικτὴ κρήνη ἥτις
χρᾶται, "Ὅ πάντες οἱ διψῶντες,
ἐλθέτε εἰς τὰ ὕδατα." Ἐν καιρῶς
δοκιμασίας λοιπὸν, ἡ λογικὴ πορεία
εἶναι νὰ προσπαθῶσιν νὰ ἀνα-
γνώσκοντες τὸ ἀδιαχώριστον τὸν
ἀνθρώπον ἀπὸ τοῦ Θεοῦ, καλοῦ, καὶ
τὴν δικαίαν τὸν δινητικὴν ἀπλάνην
πᾶσι δικαίαις χορείαις. Οὕτω, ἐν τῇ
Χριστιανικῇ Ἐπιστήμῃ ἡ προσευχὴ
καταστάται ἡ ἀληθὴς μέθοδος τῶν
ἐπιθυμιῶν τῆς ἀληθείας περὶ
τοῦ Θεοῦ καὶ ἀνθρώπου, ταπεινὸς συν-
αίσθησιν τῆς πραγματικότητος
τὴν τὸν ὅρατα ἐκφωλευμένην ἡ
ἀπὸ λέξεως τῆς παροχῆς, "Ἐάντις
ὁ πάντως μετ' ἐμοῦ εἶσαι καὶ πάν-
τα τὰ ἐμὰ σὰ ἐγώ."

Τοιαύτη προσευχὴ εἶναι λογικὴ
καὶ εὐαγγελικὴ. Ἐξασφαλίζει
ἀποτέλεσμα. Πᾶσα θεραπεία ἥτις
προσέλκει ἐκ τῆς πεποιθήσεως τῆς
Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης, εἶναι συ-
νέπεια πνευματικῆς παρηγορίας ἐν
τῇ προσευχῇ. Πᾶσα ἀπόδειξις
πραγματοποιεῖται διὰ τῆς ἀντιλή-
ψεως καὶ ἀπατήσεως τῶν δικαιωμά-
των τοῦ ἀνθρώπου ὡς κληρονόμου
τοῦ Θεοῦ. Δὲν εἰσερχόμεθα με-
ταβιβάζοντες καὶ δεύσαντες εἰς τὴν
ἐκδοτὴν καὶ τὴν ἀντιλήψιν ὡς ἐν
ἐκδοτῇ, ἀλλὰ ἐν τῇ ἀντιλήψει
ἐκδοτῇ. Παρουσιάζομεν τὴν ἐπιθυμίαν
μας, ἥτις εἶναι πρῶτον ἀπαιτήσις,
γνωρίζοντες ὅτι δὲ ἐκδοτὴν. Ἡ
προσευχὴ δύναται νὰ διορθῇ τὴν
παρουσίαν τῆς συναλλαγτικῆς
ἐκδοτῆς ἐπὶ τῆς τρυφερᾶς τοῦ
Θεοῦ, διὰ τῆς ὁποίας λαμβάνομεν
εἰς ἐκδοτὴν ἡμετέραν. Δυνάμεθα
νὰ ἀποσώσωμεν ἀπὸ τῶν "πλοῦτων
αὐτοῦ ἐν δόξῃ" ἢ ἀπὸ τῶν βεβαί-
ων, καθὼς εἶναι ἀπαιτήσις καὶ ἀνε-
ξάντητος, καὶ πρὸς τῶν αἰσῶν.
Ἰκετεύομεν τὸν πᾶσαν τὴν πολυ-
πλασίαν καὶ μὴ παρῆς τῆς
μαθηματικῆς τῶν ἀληθείας. Μῶ-
λον, διὰ τῆς ἐπιθυμίας μας αὐτῶν,
τὰς μεταχειρίζομεθα ἀδικοῦντες
εἰς τὴν ἀντιλήψιν τῶν ἀληθείων. Δὲν
πρέπει νὰ μεταχειρίζομεθα κατὰ τὸν
ἵδιον ἐλεύθερον τρόπον τὰς ἀντιλή-
ψεις, ἀλλὰ ἀντικεινόμεθα τῇ
ἐκδοτῇ. Νόος, αἰνέτες μὴ παρῆ-
χον κατημενίας προμηθείας. Τὸ
παῖδρον ἐρχεται εἰς τὴν οἰκονο-
μικὴν τρυφεράν χωρὶς καμμίαν
ποτὴ ἀμφισβήτησιν, διὰ τὴν πρῶτον
καὶ προμηθεύει τὸν νόον. "Πό-
σο μάλλον," εἶπεν ὁ Κύριος, "ὁ
Πατὴρ σας ὅ ἐν τοῖς οὐρανοῖς,
θέλει δοῦν ἀγαθὰ εἰς τοὺς ζητούν-
τας παρ' αὐτοῦ."

Ἐάν δὲ ἐκδοτῇ μετὰ παρηγο-
ρίας εἰς τὴν πᾶσαν τὴν ἀντιλή-
ψιν, εἶναι φανερόν ὅτι ἵσχυρος
καὶ ἀπαιτήσις καὶ φροντίς, καὶ
ἀπὸ τοῦ νὰ ἴναι ἀγέγρατος, ἡ στά-
σις αὕτη τῆς παρηγορίας εἶναι ἡ
μόνη κανονικὴ, ὅταν ἀληθῆς ὡς
ὁμῶν ἡ συγγένεια μετὰ τοῦ Θεοῦ
καὶ τὸν ἵδιον Νόον. Ὁ ἱσχυρὸς
προσέχοντες μετὰ παρηγορίας, "Αἱ
ταπεινὰ Τὸν προσευχάμενος ἴσως βα-
θεῖται καὶ ἐκδοτῇ ἐκφωλευθῶν
εἰς τῆς ἀληθείας, τῆς ὁμοί-
ας τοῦ ἀνθρώπου πρὸς τὸν Θεόν,
καὶ τῆς ἐνότητος τοῦ ἀνθρώπου
τῇ ἀντιλήψει καὶ Ἀγάτῃ" (Sci-
ence and Health) (Ἐπιστήμη καὶ
Ἰδέα, σελ. 12): Ταπεινὸς ἀγωνι-
ζόμενος νὰ ἀκολουθῶσιν τὰ βή-
ματά του, ἀρεσκόμενος νὰ ἔχῃ τὴν
ἰδίαν βεβαίητητα ἥν κατέχει δταν
εἶπεν εἰς τὸν Πατέρα, "Καὶ ἐγὼ
ἐγγνώσκω ὅτι πάντως μοῦ ἀκού-
εις."

Τότε, οὐδὲν ἔστιν ὅτι ἂν ἴναι ἡ
φαινομένη κατάσταση ἥτις μὴς ἀν-
τιμετωπίζει, ἔστω καὶ ἂν εἶναι ἐλλει-
ψὴς ὑγείας, λογισμῶν, ἐνεργειῶν, ἐνα-
σχολήσεως, προμηθείας, ἡ φρονί-
σεως, ἂς ἐνθυμώμεθα ὅτι ἡ λύσις
τοῦ προβλήματος ἀνέκειται τῇ ἐπι-
στημονικῇ συναισθητικῇ ἡμῶν, τὴν
πανταχοῦ παρόντος καλοῦ τὴν πε-
ποιθῆτα ἐνθουσιαστικὴν δόξαν ἡμῶν
πρὸς τὸν ἀλάναν ἀληθινὸν τὸν
ἀνθρώπον τὴν κατάστασιν τὴν
ἀντιλήψιν καὶ τῆς Θεοειδέας. Εἰς
ἐν ἐμπνευσμένον ἔδρανον τῶν
"Miscellaneous Writings" (Δια-
φόρων Συγγραμμάτων) ὑπὸ τῆς
Mrs. Eddy (σελ. 807) ἀναγινώ-
σκοντες, "Ὅποια ἐνδοξος κληρονο-
μία δίδεται εἰς ἡμᾶς διὰ τῆς ἀν-
τιλήψεως τῆς πανταχοῦ παρούσης
Ἀγάτης! Ἡμετέροισιν δὲν δύνα-
μεθα νὰ ἐξησώσωμεν περιεσπόμενοι
δὲν θέλομεν περισπᾶσθαι δὲν
δυνάμεθα νὰ ἔχωμεν ἡ λύσις!

Boldness in Prayer

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GENERALLY speaking, prayer as we commonly understand has not proved adequate to satisfy the needs and aspirations of mankind. A long array of fruitless petitions testifies to some error in the manner of approach to God. True prayer, on the other hand, is assured of an answer. In Isaiah we read, "Before they call, I will answer; and while they are yet speaking, I will hear." Failure to receive the answer to prayer, therefore, lies in the quality of the asking.

Another mistake of mortals is their disregard of the exhortation in the epistle to the Hebrews, "Let us therefore come boldly unto the throne of grace." The importance of boldness as a factor in prayer is further emphasized in another admonition from the same epistle (Revised Version): "Cast not away therefore your boldness, which hath great recompense of reward." Thus, there is indicated the need of complete assurance in every right supplication, and the exercise of this spiritual quality makes the successful petitioner.

Through Christian Science multitudes are learning how to come boldly to the throne of grace and so obtain the fulfillment of their righteous desires. This Science is restoring the Christly concept of prayer, based upon the understanding of God and man and the relationship existing between them. Since God is Mind, or Principle, omnipresent, unchangeable Love, and the real man is His idea, or child, the object of His tender affection and solicitude, it follows that man continually possesses, by reflection, all that the heavenly Father is bestowing. We read in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy (pp. 12, 13): "In divine Science, where prayers are mental, all may avail themselves of God as a very present help in trouble." Love is immortal and universal in its adaptation and bestowals. It is the open fount which cries, "Ho, every one that thirsteth, come ye to the waters." Therefore in times of trial the logical procedure is to strive to recognize man's inseparability from God, good, and his rightful enjoyment in perpetuity of every right requirement. So, in Christian Science, praying becomes the simple process of knowing the truth concerning God and man, humbly realizing the verity so beautifully expressed in the words of the parable, "Son, thou art with me, and all that I have is thine."

Collector's Chat

Every important library contains numbers of rare volumes, which, had they been allowed to remain in their original condition, tied up with a bit of string if the leaves were loose, would today be priceless; as it is, they may indeed be so, but how much more valuable would they be had they not been subjected to the process of cropping.

Blessings upon the head of Daniel Charles Solander, a botanist of distinction, who after extensive travels became a "Keeper" in the British Museum. He invented the leather case which bears his name. It is a box in the exact shape of a book in which some precious volume may be kept, and which, when placed upon one's shelves, has the appearance of a book. Such cases are usually made of morocco, sometimes covering asbestos boards, which render them practically fireproof. I almost never have a book bound: the moment one does so, some question arises which could perhaps have been settled if the book had not been tampered with. Many collectors, in binding their books or in having slip cases made for them—a slip case being a simpler form of case—have their novels bound in one color, their poetry in another, and so on. This adds variety and beauty to one's books and makes it easier to recognize some particular volume when sought. . . .

I have not animadverted upon the collection of books in sets. Let me explain what I mean. Certain sets one must have: the gentleman's library is complete without them: sets of Dickens, and Scott, or Parkman, or Motley, and hundreds of others. . . . There are, however, other sets which give perpetual delight: these vary with the wealth and learning of the collector. In my own case a fine copy of Benjamin Franklin's *Cato Major* in the original binding, the first classic translated and published in America (in Philadelphia in 1744), would do it. . . . The only "set" of first editions I ever bought, complete in binding, is my set of Trollope. I bought it years ago before the renaissance of this great Victorian author. I am glad to have it, many of the books are practically unobtainable in their original condition, but it gives me no feeling of pride. When, not long ago, Michael Sadleir, an ardent English Trollopean, wrote to ask me a question as to the original binding of one of Trollope's early books, I was obliged to confess that as my set was in binding I could not answer his question. . . .

Today Trollopeans are everywhere, even in England. He has more first-rate novels to his credit than any other writer. A complete set of his writings runs to sixty-eight titles, one hundred and thirty-four volumes! Anyone who wishes to spend a delightful evening with this novel list will read his *Autobiography*. And would you read an excellent novel? Try *Eustace Diamonds*.—From "This Book Collecting Game," by A. EDWARD NEWTON.

αὕτη διαβεβαίωσις εἶναι τὸ "Σῶμα, ἡσυχίαση." πρὸς δὲ τοὺς ἀνθρώπους φόβους, καὶ εἰς τὰ παντὸς εἶδους βόσσαν.

Such prayer is reasonable and provable. It secures results. Every healing brought about through Christian Science treatment is the consequence of spiritual boldness in prayer. Every demonstration is effected by understanding and claiming the rights of man as the heir of God. We do not doubtfully and timidly enter the bank in which our funds are deposited and beseech the institution to give us money. We present our check, which is virtually a demand, knowing that it will be honored. Prayer may be regarded as the presentation of our draft upon the bank of heaven, by which we receive what is always ours. We may draw upon our "riches in glory" with absolute certainty, because these are unlimited and inexhaustible, and immediately available. Do we entreat the multiplication table to grant us its mathematical facts? Rather, by our knowledge of these we unhesitatingly appropriate them in making our computations. Shall we not just as freely utilize the thoughts of infinite Mind, which furnish us daily supplies? The little child comes to the family table with never a doubt concerning the parental forethought and provision. "How much more," said the Master, "shall your Father which is in heaven give good things to them that ask him?"

If we do not come boldly to the source of all good, it is evident that there is some distrust of the divine bounty and care. So far from being presumptuous, this attitude of boldness is the only normal one in view of the relation between God and His ideas. Jesus prayed boldly. His "humble prayers were deep and conscientious protests of Truth, of man's likeness to God and of man's unity with Truth and Love" (Science and Health, p. 12). Humbly striving to follow in his footsteps, we should have the same certitude that he possessed when he said to the Father, "I knew that thou hearest me always."

Then, whatever the apparent condition confronting us, be it lack of health, strength, activity, employment, supply, or wisdom, let us remember that the solution of the problem is awaiting our scientific realization of ever present good; our confident, grateful declaration of the eternal facts pertaining to the situation; our reflection of Godlike-ness. An inspiring passage in Mrs. Eddy's "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 307) reads: "What a glorious inheritance is given to us through the understanding of omnipresent Love! More we cannot ask; more we do not want; more we cannot have. This sweet assurance is the 'Peace, be still' to


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DAILY FEATURES

One Minute Biographies.



Who: GEORGE BORROW.

Where: England and the Conti-
nent.

When: Nineteenth century.

Why famous: An English traveler,
linguist and author, who made a spe-
cial study of gypsies and their habits
everywhere. Borrow's father having
been a recruiting officer, the family
journeyed into various parts of Eng-
land, Scotland and Wales. The boy
George was born in Norfolk, went to
school in Edinburgh and entered the
employment of a solicitor at Norwich. His
natural facility for languages was
detected and fostered by William
Taylor, a friend of the poet Southey,
and it is said that later Borrow ac-
quired the mastery of 20 languages.
Leaving Norwich, he went to London
and took up literary hackwork, lodg-
ing for a time under the roof with
Benjamin Disraeli.

No cities or walls could long con-
tain him, however. Unhappy and un-
successful there, he was soon off and
out into the open spaces. Securing an
appointment as agent for the British
and Foreign Bible Society, he moved
slowly through France, Germany, Rus-
sia, Spain, And, however inconspicuous in view of the
nature of his mission, he everywhere
cultivated the society of the gypsies.
His sympathetic understanding of
them persisted, for when in retirement
later on his little estate in Suffolk,
Borrow encouraged the gypsies to
pitch their camps upon his premises.

Borrow's best known work is
probably "The Bible in Spain,"
which presents many and various as-
pects of the strange scenes and
figures met during his five years in
Spain. His popular "Lazarillo" has
been called "a sort of idealized auto-
biography," for the early experiences
of its hero certainly resemble Bor-
row's own. "Lazarillo" is filled with
the breediness, romance and adven-
ture of the open road; intermingled
with much philosophic lore. Its
author was a man of strong and up-
right character, having a great love
for an open-air existence and abhor-
ring all artificiality and pretense.

THE MONITOR READER

These Questions Are Based on Material
in the Last Issue, and are to be
answered in Another Column in This Issue.

- 1 How many United States citi-
zens took up residence
in Canada in 1928?—Editorial
Page Feature..... 20
- 2 How many young people
visit the Students' Inter-
national Union in Geneva
every year?—Youth of
Today Series..... 20
- 3 What is the main domestic
issue in the forthcoming
British election?—Editorial..... 20
- 4 How many motor vehicles
were registered in the United
States in 1928?—World News
Cartoon..... 20
- 5 What is the root meaning of
"magnanimity"?—Word a
Day..... 20

Grade Yourself
What Is Your Percentage?

A Word a Day

Virtue
Considering the present wide ap-
plication of this word, it is interest-
ing to note that it originally meant
strength, from the Latin *vir*, "man,"
and as translated from the Greek
virtus (virtue), it meant "force," and
virtus (virtue) indicated power or
influence.

The fact that purity is so closely
associated with virtue emphasizes
this latter idea, for certainly the re-
tention of the moral power makes
for unassailable strength.

Virtue is, however, a sign of ex-
cellence in every field, as well as of
strength. Take, for example, the as-
tetic Italian for whom *virtu* ac-
quires the significance of the love of
the fine arts; or the followers of So-
crates, who identified virtue with
wisdom.

It is with "goodness" that virtue is
generally connected in thoughts.
But virtue is goodness that has been
tried and found not wanting; it is
strong through conflict; it is higher
than "duty," for nothing has been
exact of it; its worth has made a
plaything of obstacles and made ne-
cessity meritorious.

Vir—the sounds like ver—in with
the first syllable accented, and the first
vowel sounding as u in urn, the sec-
ond as u in nature.

And beside this, giving all dili-
gence, add to your faith virtue; and
to virtue knowledge.

Note: Webster's first choice is ac-
cepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed

Brevities

Humorist: A safe has been invented
that is said to be impossible to open.
We understand that the mechanism is
on the same idea as that of a railway
carriage window the first warning day
in spring.

Detroit News—A local amateur mathe-
matician tried holding the new Einstein
theory to a mirror but it reads about
the same.

A Quotation for Today

"If YOU would be loved as a companion, avoid
unnecessary criticism upon those with whom
you live.—HELPS

Odds and Ends

Boulder Dam
The proposed Boulder Dam, ac-
cording to present specifications, will
provide storage for more than a year's
flow of the Colorado River, and when
full, its contents would cover the
whole of England to a depth of ap-
proximately nine inches.

Oil City
Signal Hill, Calif., claims to be the
richest city for its size in the world,
its oil-producing lands within the
city's boundaries having an assessed
valuation of \$23,707,000.

The Elephant's Foot
The circumference of an elephant's
foot is from 24 inches to 36 inches.

Jade
Although jade is mined in Tur-
kistan and Burma, the Chinese have
always

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, APRIL 22, 1929

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. Willis J. Abbot, Consulting Editor; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Executive Editor; Mr. Charles E. Heltman, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Chief Editorial Writer. This Monitor Editorial Board shall consider and determine all questions within the editorial department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire newspaper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility and duty.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board.

EDITORIALS

Applying the Law Wisely

AS AN evidence of strength rather than of weakness, and of discrimination rather than of a willingness to overlook the real purpose and intent of the law itself, it is announced as the conclusion of the Administration in Washington that penalties provided by the Jones-Stalker Law shall be imposed only in cases where the offenses committed involve commercialism. This, in effect, is the recommendation made by Mrs. Mabel Walker Willebrandt, Assistant Attorney-General in charge of prohibition enforcement, in an order issued to federal attorneys throughout the United States.

Attention is directed by Mrs. Willebrandt to the fact that the act referred to is designed to deal effectively with conditions for which those who engage in determined or powerful opposition to the law are responsible. It is the purpose of the department for which she speaks to awaken in public consciousness a realization that the weapon which has been placed in the hands of enforcement officers will not be used unwisely or indiscriminately to punish unduly those whose offenses may properly be catalogued under the head of misdemeanors.

Discretion may well be employed, even if it is sought to temper justice with mercy, at a time when popular prejudice is inclined to condone disobedience. By what many believe to be a misconception of a public right, much is urged in behalf of so-called personal liberty. The ignorant and the avaricious have been misled to believe that they are committing no serious offense when they disobey or infringe the plain letter of the law. Those who ignorantly offend will be sufficiently punished if they are made to answer when charged with a misdemeanor.

But it is to meet and deal with a more serious condition that the Jones-Stalker Law was enacted. It is aimed to reach those who are making it possible for the minor offenders to keep up their pernicious campaign of sharpshooting all along the line. Once the source of the illicit supply is undermined, and those who provide and seek to protect it are apprehended and convicted, the lesser traffic carried on by bootleggers and speakeasies will be destroyed or measurably curtailed.

What the law-abiding people of the United States desire now is that the confidence which Mrs. Willebrandt bespeaks for the law as a whole be established in the public consciousness. No doubt it will be agreed that the small offender should be exempted from the higher penalties. But it should be made apparent without unnecessary delay that those who offend grievously are to be required to answer.

The New York State Barge Canal

THE measure of value of any agency of transport assuredly lies in the degree of popular favor which it enjoys, and if one may judge by the increasing tonnage moved by the New York State Barge Canal it possesses sufficient merit to deserve recognition among the transportation agencies of eastern United States.

The barge canal is, essentially, an outgrowth of the Erie Canal which, when completed in 1825, was expected to provide for all time an economical and expeditious route between New York and the Great Lakes. Came the railroads a few years later and the canal eventually fell into a state of desuetude from which it has only recently been rescued by the improvements made in the canal system, including the deepening of the channel, the building of improved locks and facilities, terminals and other appurtenances.

Canalization of navigable streams is quite a different picture from that of earlier years. No longer does the indolent captain depend upon mule or horse power to propel his craft. No longer are the towpaths scenes of picturesque, if inefficient, methods of propulsion. Present methods consist of modern tugs or self-contained power units, capable of cheaper and speedier progress. Loads are greater and, with no right-of-way to maintain, the canal operator is able to offer cheaper rates than can the railroads with which he competes, for the railway not only has to keep its track in condition but to pay its taxes of which, it cannot be denied, a share indirectly goes toward the upkeep of the competing waterway.

While there is, perhaps, an element of inequity in this situation, yet progress can be served only by promoting cheaper and cheaper units of transport. This is unfortunate, from a rail viewpoint; but with the highest esteem for its railways the State of New York is only keeping abreast of the modern trend in reverting to the use of waterways for the movement of the bulk freight which pays low rates and in which rapid transport is not an element.

Fixing Responsibility

ONE of the most difficult problems facing the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States is the enforcement of its rulings against the encroachments of professionalism. So far as sports followers are concerned, the actual status of an athlete, whether professional or amateur, is of small consequence compared to his performances in competition; but the followers do claim the right to know that the events they watch are, so far as it is possible to make them, free from irregularities of all sorts.

Here is a responsibility for someone to carry, and it appears in certain instances as though athletes had tried, unjustifiably, to place it all on the shoulders of the A. A. U.

The claim that the constitution of the A. A. U. is out of date and therefore not suited to modern conditions does not detract from the fact that the organization has done its best to prevent violations of its rules as applied to "amateurs being paid." With a more flexible code of laws, better results may be obtained, and Avery Brundage, president of the union, is open to wise recommendations. "There has been considerable complaint about the Amateur Athletic Union and its policies lately," he said. "We want to show we are open to constructive criticism and are willing to correct any defects, if there are any." The question remains, however, "Does all the obligation rest entirely upon the A. A. U.?" Is there not an opportunity here for athletes, who claim to know of specific instances where amateurs have been paid under cover, to point out the violators so that the A. A. U. may act? Many a problem of far greater import than this has gone to its Waterloo when stress has been placed on greater co-operative effort.

Getting Rid of the Slums

THE nineteenth century, which recognized comparatively quickly the need for regulating the conditions in which the English laboring classes worked, never woke up at all to the corresponding necessity of regulating the conditions in which they lived. In consequence the growth of slum areas in nearly all the large industrial centers went on unchecked until a very recent date. The building of back-to-back houses, of which there are 72,000 in Leeds alone, was not prohibited until 1909; and today it is estimated that more than 6 per cent of the population are living in insanitary dwellings.

The five years' complete cessation of building which resulted from the war attracted public attention to the housing question, and from the housing question it passed to the slums. The Housing Acts of 1919, 1923, and 1924 dealt mainly with the provision of new houses, and had little to do with the slum question proper; but now that the deficiency of new houses has been almost made up, each political party is placing the slum problem in the forefront of its discussions.

The houses that have been built in such large numbers during the last ten years unhappily do not touch the slum problem at any point, because they are let at rents which the very poor cannot afford to pay. For this reason the Act of 1925 approaches the difficulty from another side; it gives permission to local authorities to clear slum areas by acquiring them at site values only, without making any allowance for the buildings on the land. Local authorities can thus abolish slum property at a minimum of expense, but the act is permissive only, and many authorities are reluctant to use the powers it gives them, because they feel that dispossession without compensation for the buildings is a serious injustice to those landlords in slum areas who have kept their property in good repair. Other local authorities—notably the London County Council—consider that this class of property owner is too small to warrant the holding up of the great work which the Act of 1925 makes possible; and they are showing by the zest with which they are entering into the task of enforcing the act that they agree with Sir William Hart, town clerk of Sheffield, that the law as it stands is capable on the whole of dealing with the slum problem, if only it is put into operation.

Meanwhile, the activities of the many progressive town councils engaged in clearing away slum property are admirably supplemented by private enterprise of the type inaugurated by Octavia Hill. The essence of the Octavia Hill system, which has been so effective in various parts of London, is the substitution for a bad landlord of one, who, in return for the prompt payment of rent, is willing to keep the property in good condition. The Association of Women's House Property Managers, acting upon this system, has succeeded in buying up and reclaiming much slum property, and has found that it can do this, not only to the benefit of the dwellers in the area, but at a profit to itself. The continuance of this method, together with increased public activity, should go a long way toward providing a solution of the slum problem in the comparatively near future.

Stonehenge Is Saved

NOT long ago it became known that if £8500 were not raised within three weeks the land to the north of Stonehenge, the most famous and venerable of British monuments, would be sold for exploitation by the builders of those pink bungalows, ramshackle cafés and petrol pumps which now disfigure so many parts of the English countryside. No effort was spared to avoid this catastrophe; the National Trust appealed to the country through the newspapers, and J. C. Squire wrote an impressive article in the London Observer in support of the request for contributions.

From the first, people gave generously; with a fortnight to go, there remained only £5000 to be raised; a week later another £3000 had come in; then the race against time became really exciting. Would the Stonehenge fund be able to obtain £2000 in seven days was as thrilling a question as who would win the boat race. And in the one event the fund achieved as convincing a victory as did Cambridge in the other; for, with four days still to go, it was announced that the £8500 had been oversubscribed. All classes of the community contributed to this saving of Stonehenge; the gifts varied from sums of £500 to the shilling which was sent by a boy of eight because his "Granny told him he would be glad he had" done so when he was a man.

Sir Thomas Browne thought that "what song the sirens sang . . . was not beyond all conjecture"; but generations of antiquaries more learned than he have been puzzled to find the meaning and purpose of this huge circle of stones that rises so starkly and desolately out of the gloom of Salisbury Plain. For more than 1000 years the flow of guesses and tentative explanations has gone on, the earliest suggestion, made by Ptolemy in the ninth century, being that Stonehenge was transported from

Ireland by the incantations of the magician Merlin to commemorate the 400 British nobles whom Hengist had treacherously slain. Others have thought it the work of Romans or Danes, whilst many have considered it either a Saxon burial ground or a Druid temple. The latter theory was easily the most plausible explanation available until the suggestion was made that the monument was originally erected for the worship of the sun.

On midsummer morning the sun rises almost at right angles to the great stone known as the Friar's Heel. If the theory of sun-worship is correct, it is probable that on the first midsummer morning after this stone was set in place the sun rose immediately over it. The amount of deviation which the newly risen midsummer sun now shows indicates to the astronomer the answer to the much debated question of the antiquity of Stonehenge, and Sir Norman Lockyer, pursuing this line of inquiry some years ago, found that the sun rose exactly at right angles to the Friar's Heel on June 21, 1600 B. C. Certainly the observer today, looking upon its gaunt and ancient impressiveness, has no difficulty in believing that Stonehenge has witnessed all the changes that have taken place in the last thirty-five centuries.

Have You Read —?

TENDENCY is observable in the daily press, catering perhaps to readers who are not yet members of a book club, to poke good-natured fun at book clubs generally. They increase numerically, and seem, indeed, an odd growth of the acorn planted by the small gathering of intimates that was first called a club—or, as then written, a "clubbe"—some 300 years ago.

Over the intervening years the world has become busier and busier; the time comes when, according to the book club advertisement, "the average intelligent book-reader" has no longer leisure to pick out his book. There are so many demands upon his average intelligence, one might say, that his book-reading suffers. He may perchance hear of a book. He says to himself, "I must read that." But nobody brings it to him. Years afterward he may still be saying to himself "I should have read that." If, on the other hand, he had belonged to a book club the postman might have brought him that very book before he had heard of it. At any rate the postman would have brought him a book worthy of his average intelligence; may more, he could have sampled that book, dipped into it, appraised it, returned it, if such his decision, to the useful postman, who would presently have brought him another.

Somebody outside the clubs has recently raised the question: Does the member have to read the book? The inquirer mentions what seems to be a hypothetical club, "How many successive volumes," he asks, "may a member, let us say, of the Garden and Poultry Book Club, put away on the shelf unfinished and yet retain membership in good standing?" Answering this question, the officials of the Garden and Poultry Book Club would no doubt refer the inquirer to its descriptive literature, and ask him to use his common sense. Failure to read a book is subject to fine. If the member who receives as his current book "Jessie: the Biography of a Hen," neither reads that book nor exchanges it for some other outstanding garden or poultry book, he has in practical effect fined himself the proportion of the club dues represented by "Jessie: the Biography of a Hen." Nor, by inference, is there any need of a specifically stated law against lending a member's book to non-members. Loyalty to the club, the simple, everyday noblesse oblige of membership, will scorn this practice, which among non-members permits so many books to be read with no financial benefit to worthy authors and publishers. Sooner or later, no doubt, somebody will want to know how many clubs one must join in order to become a "prominent bookclubman."

A Pen Prick Against the Sword

Take away the sword;
States can be saved without it; bring the pen!
BULWER-LYTTON.

Editorial Notes

The total registration of motor vehicles in the United States in 1928 was 24,493,124, according to the Bureau of Public Roads, United States Department of Agriculture. This would indicate that when the "saturation point" is reached it will be because there is not room for any more and not because there is not a demand.

The enlarged athletic program which is being introduced into the public schools of Mexico should raise that country to a level which will make it a worthy Olympic Games competitor. But more, judging from the results of increased athletic interest in other countries, it should help to put an end to revolution.

Germany's bill for the World War, no matter what the final settlement may be, falls largely on those who when the war was going on were too young to know what it was all about. Youth would do well to learn its lesson and to arm itself more solidly than ever—against war.

According to O. R. Miller, superintendent of the New York Civic League, "Publishers have found a gold mine in putting live and degrading literature on the market." Hope may be found in the fact that many a gold mine venture turns out to be a "burst bubble."

Mrs. Herbert Hoover has set an encouraging example for the women of Washington, for, although she is the wealthiest woman who was ever mistress of the White House, she wore the same gown at a recent reception that she wore at her husband's inauguration.

One further advance step has been taken along the road that leads to peace, in the fact that for the first time in fifteen years German firms have taken part in the British printers' exhibition in London. Thus are the wounds of the war being healed.

It takes Miles to make a Marathon.

Washington, D. C.

By COLLINSON OWEN

WASHINGTON, of course, is quite different from any other city in the United States. Everybody knows that, even the people who live in Washington. It has a real guidebook of its own, of a kind you might buy in London, Paris or Rome. Here is plenty of the background of history, and the fact that it is only 150 years or less in depth does not seem to matter so much. There is elegance, and people live lives of ease, much as some people still dare to do in Europe. There are diplomats and dinner parties, and a monochrome in the street would not cause a riot, even though it might excite a certain amount of compassion. The President lives there, and though in the process of becoming President he is merely a politician, subject to bitter attacks from those who would like somebody else to be elected, once he is President he becomes America's First Citizen and his wife the First Lady of the Land.

Washington, also, in many respects, is a really beautiful city. There was a lady, indeed, who said to me that it is the only beautiful city in America; but then, she was a Washingtonian.

In fact, in writing about Washington one is in considerable danger of being dull, because to touch on the subject of the Lincoln Memorial, the Capitol and the various other buildings of national and historic import is rather like describing the Champs Elysées, the Tower of London, or the National Gallery, which would be somewhat absurd at this time of day. So we will leave them alone.

Perhaps Mount Vernon is rather different, even though all the world knows of that, too, or should. A sort of Hampton Court to the capital, although of course not quite so impressive. Washington did not have quite such grandiose ideas as Cardinal Wolsey. It would be worth visiting for its charm as an old colonial mansion, even if Washington had not lived there. When Washington's half brother, Lawrence, built this house and named it in honor of an English admiral under whom he had served, he would have been an amazed man indeed could he have foreseen what its rôle was to be in history. Mount Vernon, I should say, is the most historic building in the United States—with the exception of one other which was not to come into the story until many years later.

On the way to Mount Vernon, just to make it even more interesting, is Alexandria, with a quite definite "Old World charm" still showing in many of its red brick houses, its old-fashioned Christ Church, and Carlyle House, where General Braddock, come to America to assume command of the British forces (when there was no question of American forces), conferred with the governors of six of the British colonies "to devise means for raising revenue for the support of service in North America."

It gives one a considerable thrill to consult an American guidebook concerning affairs that so nearly touch English history, to read: "To Carlyle House came George Washington, summoned from Mount Vernon by Braddock, who offered him a commission as major in the British Army, and it was in the Carlyle House that, contrary to Washington's advice, Braddock's disastrous expedition to Fort Duquesne was resolved upon."

It is in such places as Alexandria and Mount Vernon that one is inclined to muse on the fascinating, but no doubt profitless, theme as to what would have happened to the English-speaking peoples if there had been no Revolution; and also to think once again how much it was a family quarrel, British and British, and not, as modern America is too much inclined to think, a war between a country that believes in central heating and one that (unfortunately) doesn't. When Washington lived at Mount Vernon such things as San Francisco, the movies, Chicago, the Grand Canyon, peanuts, ice-cream freezers, and vacuum cleaners had never been heard of.

The intelligent visitor will not have been long in Washington before he makes his way to that old-fashioned red-brick house, Tenth Street, where in a little bedroom on the ground floor Lincoln passed on, shortly after being shot in Ford's Theater, immediately across the street.

As the tall President was carried out of the theater, just after Booth had shot him, a light was observed burning in number ten, and into this house he was carried, being placed on the bed of a young man, a boarder, who in consequence occupies his own small niche in American history. So much I learned at once. One knew fairly well the story of Lincoln's assassination. But I had never been aware of these details, and it was quite thrilling to learn them on the spot.

It was this room that appealed to me as the most historic spot I had seen in America. It was more alive with a great presence than anywhere else I visited, or anywhere else, I think, that could be visited; much more so, even,

than Mount Vernon, even though the furniture with which Washington was surrounded is all there. And so powerful is its historic appeal that it seems to belong to a past much more remote than is really the case. And because of this, one is all the more surprised to find hanging on the walls actual photographs of Lincoln, in his high hat, visiting the Army of the Potomac. Lincoln belongs to so long ago—or seems to—that one forgets the camera was then invented. There he is, standing with a group of officers, and also seated with General McClellan, in "Little Mac's" tent, with maps and plans spread before them.

To me these slightly faded photographs came with all the shock of surprise with which I should have found a photograph of Napoleon at Waterloo or Pitt leaving the House of Commons. Gladstone and Disraeli and many other great figures of the past belong to the age of photography. But somehow it is amazing to see Lincoln thus portrayed.

It seemed to me that the immense interest and value of these photographs was, perhaps, not quite realized by those most familiar with them, but in this maybe I was wrong.

The tall and grave curator who shows visitors round is steeped in his task. He talks in a hushed voice, as though the tragedy had happened not many days before. He heightens the impression that, historically, this is the holiest spot in all the United States.

It was the curator who told me that although Ford's Theater over the way was now a mere shell—some day it will probably also be a museum—there was an official caretaker there who would no doubt let me in if I told him I would like to see over it.

I crossed the street and knocked at the big door. A man in a uniform not quite that of a policeman appeared and regarded me silently. I spoke my little piece, and he asked me inside. It was near the end of the day and the light was failing. He switched on a few lights and showed me what he was in charge of—a big barn of a place, used for various commercial purposes since Lincoln's day, and with no semblance of a theater left. What a pity that is! If only some millionaire of the period—if there were any then—had bought the theater and kept it as it was, with Lincoln's box just as it was!

But there was the doorway through which Booth had rushed out, to where his horse waited at the back. The stable had given place to a filling station.

Afterward the caretaker took me into his own small room, which had a stove in it, and we talked. He wore a bushy mustache, somewhat of the Old Bill type. There was something in the speech of this uniformed caretaker which was curiously familiar. I was puzzled by it. And then he said:

"What's Wandsworth looking like now?"

So that was it. He was talking cockney, pure and undefiled, but fainter with the passing of many years away from the Thames. Forty years he had been in America, and never been back to England in all that time, but the original speech of Wandsworth was still there. He was a pensioner with a house and motorcar of his own, and the year before he had driven his wife up to Canada. He had served in the United States Army, and had been all over the country in one capacity and another. He did eight hours a day at this lonely and eventless job of caretaking, because it was better than being at home all the time. And he was now an American, with no regrets—or not many.

"I'll tell you one reason why I like America," he explained. "One man's as good as another here. If Henry Ford wanted to talk to me, he'd talk to me just as though I was the same as himself, just the same as though I was one of those congressmen up there. . . . He'd probably be nicer to me than to a congressman, just because I'm nobody in particular. You wouldn't get that in England."

It occurred to me that if in America one man is really as good as another, there should be no room for condescension even from Mr. Henry Ford. But I didn't say it, because I didn't want to disturb his theory, which must have been a very comforting one.

And despite his sturdy Americanism, certain wistfulness crept out as we went on talking. He would dearly have loved to know what Wandsworth was looking like, which was a question not easy to answer. And he admitted that there were some things better in England, but what they were we will leave behind in the cold and gloomy shell of Ford's Theater.

Anyhow we parted with mutual respect. He was going to go on living in Washington, and I should shortly be returning to the city in which, somewhere or other, lies Wandsworth. We both had something to be pleased about.

From the World's Great Capitals—Rome

ROME witnessed a startling and rare phenomenon a short while ago which has greatly puzzled its people. At about noon, on a cold but a very bright day, two suns suddenly appeared on the blue sky, one next to the other, "the mock sun" being of exactly the same size as the actual sun, and the two being linked together by a luminous arch. The sight caused great wonder to the people who at that hour crowded the streets; nobody could explain the phenomenon, and the popular imagination began to give curious versions of the unusual spectacle. The mystery, however, was dispelled that same evening by the astronomer of the observatory at the Capitol who informed the local press that the phenomenon, if exceptional for Italy, was quite common in the arctic and antarctic regions. It was due, he said, to the refraction of the light of the sun (the actual one) against myriads of tiny iceicles in the sky during intense cold, which thus produced an optical illusion of a "mock sun." The phenomenon, which is technically called Parhelia, lasted about half an hour.

Signor Mussolini has presented to Switzerland part of the manuscripts of Albrecht von Haller, which were deposited at the Brera Library in Milan and in the University of Pavia. The Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria, into whose hands Haller's manuscripts had fallen after many vicissitudes, had distributed them among various libraries, and in this way the Brera Library of Milan had come into possession of many precious manuscripts of the Swiss savant. The city of Berne was anxious to gain possession of the scattered manuscripts, and the Italian Government had been offered, as an exchange, other documents of particular interest to Italy. Signor Mussolini has finally consented to present a number of Haller's manuscripts to Berne, and his action has been greatly appreciated by the Swiss authorities and people.

Telephonic communication by wireless has now been established between Turin and Buenos Aires, and the first conversation took place recently. The experiment has been successful and the human voice was carried over a distance of 7500 miles with perfect clearness. Descriptions of the weather conditions in their respective countries were sent during the first conversation lasting six minutes, and it is stated that the Turin operator could hardly believe that while his own city was covered with a white mantle of snow Buenos Aires was suffering from a heat wave. The authorities are confident that the wireless telephone service with South America will prove a great help to industry and will intensify commercial intercourse between northern Italy and South American countries.

Within the kingdom of Italy there are now two small and independent states, the City of the Vatican and the Republic of San Marino. The area of both is indeed very

limited, but they both enjoy sovereign rights as recognized by international law. While the head of the Vatican state is called the Sovereign Pontiff, and is elected for life, the rulers of the Republic of San Marino are two and are officially known as Regents. They hold office for one year, and their election and proclamation are still accompanied by a medieval pageant, which always attracts a great number of tourists to the place. In spite of its small size, San Marino is very jealous of its independence, and is certainly the only place in Italy where "free elections" are still held. San Marino, however, has now turned Fascist, and many of its citizens wear the Fascist badge, but, in fairness to Fascism, it must be added that it has always respected the centuries-old privileges of the small town.

Excavations have been continued during the winter months at Agrigento (formerly known as Girgenti), in southern Sicily, where, at the request of Capt. A. Hardcastle, the Italian Government has been exploring parts of this ancient Greek city, once in works of art the richest of all. The most recent discoveries are of exceptional importance not only to archaeologists, but to students of ancient religion. The merit of the last discovery partly rests with the peasant who, while planting an almond tree, struck a circular opening of stone blocks. On examination by Prof. Pirro Marconi, director of Antiquities in Sicily, this deep conical cavity has been found to be the so-called Bothros of a votive altar. Excavations on this particular spot were intensified, and the result was the unearthing of three circular altars; these altars, although smaller than the two archaic altars discovered in 1927, were, however, more perfect and in a better state of preservation. Inside the Bothros were found large terra-cotta busts of Demeter and Persephone, as well as a large number of votive offerings, statuettes, vases of all sizes—all these relics belonging to the sixth century B. C. In the same site, too, were found remains belonging to the Sicilian Age, including two polished stone axes, definitely identified as dating back to 2000 B. C.

Signor Mussolini is evidently determined to stop, or at least to reduce to the minimum, the exodus from the country to the town. The "Back-to-the-Land" movement has now begun to be endorsed by special laws. The prefects of Milan and of Rome, with the object of checking the increasing influx of country people to their cities, have ordered that all who come to Rome or to Milan to seek employment should register their names at a special office within five days. If a person is unable to find work or lodgings within a fortnight of his arrival he is immediately sent back to his native village. Those who succeed in finding jobs will be placed under police supervision for six months, and employers have been warned against engaging workers without previously obtaining police permits. Severe penalties, including imprisonment for three months, are inflicted on all who disobey this measure.